

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

|             |       |
|-------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson  | _____ |
| Mr. Ladd    | _____ |
| Mr. Clegg   | _____ |
| Mr. Glavin  | _____ |
| Mr. Nichols | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen   | _____ |
| Mr. Tracy   | _____ |
| Mr. Harbo   | _____ |
| Mr. Belmont | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr    | _____ |
| Tele. Room  | _____ |
| Mr. Nease   | _____ |
| Miss Gandy  | _____ |

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DATE 1-4-88 BY 3042/pw/ck

JUN 16 1950

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 25 NEW YORK 10 FROM PHILA

6-16-50

DIRECTOR AND SAC....U R G E N T

10 54 PM

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, WAS., ESP - R. HARRY GOLD STATED IN INTERVIEW  
TODAY THAT HE RECALLS GIVING EXPENSE MONEY TO BROTHMAN ON THREE  
OR POSSIBLY FOUR OCCASIONS. GOLD STATED THAT NONE OF THESE AMOUNTS  
WERE IN EXCESS OF FIFTY DOLLARS. GOLD ALSO SAID THAT THIS MONEY  
ALWAYS CAME OUT OF GOLD-S POCKET AND THAT HE DOES NOT RECALL EVER  
BEING REIMBURSED FOR IT. HE SAID THAT BROTHMAN MAY HAVE DROPPED  
A HINT TO HIM UPON OCCASION THAT BROTHMAN NEEDED EXPENSE MONEY  
TO PAY FOR ADDITIONAL BLUEPRINTS OF MATERIAL. WHICH BROTHMAN HAD

PAGE TWO

FOLLOWED BROTHMAN-S FREQUENT SUGGESTIONS THAT GOLD OBTAIN SOME  
LEGITIMATE BUSINESS DEALS FOR BROTHMAN ASSOCIATES FROM GOLD-S  
SOVIET CONTACTS. GOLD RECALLS THAT BROTHMAN GAVE HIM THE INFO ON  
BUNA-S IN MARCH OF FORTYTWO WHILE BROTHMAN WAS AT HENDRICKS, AND  
THAT BROTHMAN GAVE GOLD THE DATA ON THE MIXING EQUIPMENT IN  
THE FALL OF FORTYTWO WHEN BROTHMAN WAS AT CHEMURGY DESIGN.  
GOLD SAID THAT BROTHMAN HAD WORKED ON BOTH OF THESE PROCESSES WHILE  
BROTHMAN WORKED AT HENDRICKS. GOLD SAID THAT HE HAD RECEIVED  
INSTRUCTIONS FROM SAM ON MAKING HIS INITIAL CONTACT WITH BROTH-  
MAN. GOLD SAID THAT HE MADE THREE UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS TO MEET  
BROTHMAN UNTIL THE CONTACT EFFECTED ON THE FOURTH ATTEMPT. GOLD  
SAID THAT ONE TWO OF THESE THREE OCCASIONS, SAM SHOWED UP RATHER  
THAN BROTHMAN. ON THE FIRST OF THESE OCCASIONS WHEN SAME SHOWED  
UP SAM TOLD GOLD THAT HE WAS NOT TO CONTACT BROTHMAN. LATER,  
HOWEVER, SAM REINSTATED THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR GOLD TO CONTACT BROTH-  
MAN UNDER NEW CONDITIONS. ON THE SECOND OCCASION, GOLD SAID SAM  
AGAIN SHOWED UP INSTEAD OF BROTHMAN AND SAID THAT BROTHMAN WOULD  
NOT APPEAR BECAUSE IT WAS YOM KIPPUR AND THAT EITHER BROTHMAN OR  
HIS WIFE WAS VERY RELIGIOUS AND AS A RESULT, THIS MEETING WOULD  
NOT OCCUR. ON THE THIRD OCCASION, GOLD SAID, THE MEETING WAS TO  
OCCUR SOMEWHERE IN THE WALL STREET AREA OF NYC, AND THAT GOLD  
ADDED THAT NO ONE SHOWED UP ON THIS OCCASION. GOLD SAID THAT WHEN  
HE EVENTUALLY DID MEET BROTHMAN IN THE LATTER-S CAR ON TWENTYSEVENTH

END PAGE TWO



PAGE THREE

STREET IN NYC, THAT THE TWO DROVE AFTER A SHORT WHILE TO WHAT GOLD BELIEVES TO BE A BICKFORD-S RESTAURANT SOMEWHERE ON SIXTH OR SEVENTH AVENUE BETWEEN THIRTYFOURTH AND FORTYSECOND STS. GOLD SAID MOST OF THE CONVERSATION WAS CONCERNED WITH THE ADVANCE OF THE GERMAN ARMY THROUGH RUSSIA AND BROTHMAN-S STATEMENT THAT THERE WAS NO POINT IN TRYING TO MINIMIZE THE RUSSIAN LOSSES OR DEFEATS. GOLD SAID THAT UPON ONE OCCASION, THE EXACT DATE OF WHICH GOLD CANNOT RECALL, BROTHMAN TOLD GOLD THAT THE FORMER HAD DESIGNED A TURBINE MOTOR FOR AIRCRAFT WHILE BROTHMAN WAS AT HENDRICKS. GOLD SAID THAT BROTHMAN TOLD HIM THAT HE TURNED THE DESIGN FOR THIS TURBINE OVER TO ONE OF GOLD-S PREDECESSORS IN SOVIET ESPIONAGE. GOLD SAID THAT IT WAS ON AN OCCASION WHEN HE, BROTHMAN, AND MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ WERE DRIVING UP TO PEEKSKILL, NY, IN BROTHMAN-S CAR, THAT THE CONVERSATION RELATIVE TO PROFESSOR BERNARD KOOPMAN TOOK PLACE. GOLD PLACES THIS IN THE FALL OF FORTYSIX OR THE SPRING OF FORTYSEVEN. GOLD SAID THAT BEFORE THEY LEFT FOR PEEKSKILL THAT DAY, BROTHMAN AND MOSKOWITZ HAD HAD LUNCH WITH PROFESSOR KOOPMAN. GOLD SAID THAT BROTHMAN BEGAN HIS CONVERSATION IN THE CAR IN THE FOLLOWING MANNER. QUOTE. "I WAS NEVER SO DISGUSTED IN MY LIFE AND MADE ALMOST SICK. THE MATTER OF DR. FUCHS CAME UP /AT THE LUNCHEON/ UNQUOTE. THERE WAS SOME DISCUSSION ABOUT DR. FUCHS, - AFTER WHICH KOOPMAN SAID, QUOTE 'I NEVER THOUGHT THAT A MAN OF HIS CALIBRE

END PAGE THREE

3

PAGE FOUR

WOULD DO A THING LIKE THIS UNQUOTE. ACCORDING TO GOLD, THIS STATEMENT MADE BROTHMAN VERY ANGRY AND HE TOLD GOLD THAT HE WAS THROUGH WITH KOOPMAN. BROTHMAN THEN WENT INTO A TIRADE ABOUT LITTLE KNOWN SCIENTISTS IN CIVILIAN LIFE ACCEPTING GOVT. EMPLOYMENT ON THE ATOMIC RESEARCH WITH A SMALL INCREASE IN SALARY AND GOING AROUND THE COUNTRY HOLDING THEMSELVES OUT TO BE GREAT SCIENTISTS. BROTHMAN SAID THAT HE WAS DISGUSTED BECAUSE PEOPLE LIKE KOOPMAN NOW LOOKED DOWN ON FUCHS. IT SHOULD BE POINTED OUT THAT WHILE GOLD IS RELATIVELY CERTAIN THAT THESE CONVERSATIONS WITH BROTHMAN WERE CONCERNED WITH DR. FUCHS, HE DOES NOT WANT THE POSSIBILITY RULED OUT THAT SUCH CONVERSATIONS DEALT WITH ANOTHER ATOMIC SCIENTIST WHOSE ARREST OR QUESTIONING HAD BEEN NOTICED BY BROTHMAN IN A NEW YORK NEWS<sup>W</sup>SP

APER AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED TO THE BUREAU AND NEW YORK. GOLD WENT INTO GREAT DETAIL CONCERNING THE ASSOCIATION OF BROTHMAN AND GOLD WITH ONE ~~AT~~VERIANOVICH, OF ~~AMTORG~~ TRADING CORP. FOR THE PURPOSE OF PREPARING A REPORT AND ESTIMATE OF MACHINERY FOR THE BENEFIT OF AMTORG IN CONNECTION WITH THE POSSIBILITY OF ERECTING A PLANT IN THE SOVIET UNION WHICH WOULD PRODUCE SYNTHETIC VITAMINS. BROTHMAN SENT GOLD AND MOSKOWITZ TO MEET A MAN NAMED

END PAGE FOUR

4



PAGE FIVE

X CHAPIN AROUND JUNE, FORTY SIX TO DISCUSS WHAT WAS NEEDED RELATIVE  
TO POSSIBILITY OF ERECTING VITAMIN PLANT. GOLD SAID CHAPIN WAS  
ABOUT SIXTY YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND HAD NO CHEMICAL KNOWLEDGE  
WHATEVER. GOLD MET CHAPIN AT A CLUB SUCH AS UNIV. CLUB OR HARVARD  
CLUB, JUST OFF FIFTH AVENUE IN THE FIFTIES BELOW FIFTY SEVENTH  
ST. GOLD SAID HE NEVER SAW CHAPIN AFTER THIS AND BELIEVES BROTHMAN  
TOLD HIM THAT CHAPIN WAS AN AMERICAN, WHO WAS LOOKING AROUND FOR  
COMMISSIONS AND PROBABLY WAS MAKING CONTACT WITH AMTORG IN HOPES  
THAT HE WOULD GET A COMMISSION ON ANY BUSINESS HE MIGHT THROW THEIR  
WAY. MOSKOWITZ ACCOMPANIED GOLD ON THIS OCCASION FOR PURPOSE  
OF TAKING NOTES ON INTERVIEW. AFTER SEVERAL DEALINGS WITH TVERI-  
ANOVICH, HE RETURNED TO RUSSIA AND HIS SUCCESSOR STATED THAT AMTORG  
COULD DO NO BUSINESS WITH BROTHMAN BECAUSE THE DETAILED REPORT WAS  
MERELY THEORETICAL AND BROTHMAN HAD NEVER BUILT SUCH A PLANT.  
BROTHMAN MIGHT HAVE DISCUSSED POSSIBILITY OF PAYMENT FOR THIS REPORT  
WITH GIBBY NEEDLEMAN OF AMTORG.

CORNELIUS

BOTH HOLD PLS

*cc Mr. Lamphere*

5  
JUL 11 1946

JUL 11 7 15 AM '46



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

AUGUST 2, 1950

DEFERRED

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, NEW YORK

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, ESP. DASH R. YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO SUBMIT A PROSECUTIVE SUMMARY REPORT WITH RESPECT TO SUBJECT AND MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ BY NOT LATER THAN AUGUST FIFTEEN, NEXT.

HOOVER

RFE:jmm  
100-365040

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4-3-87 BY 3042/PWT/CJS

RECORDED - 83

INDEXED - 83

100-365040-174  
AUG 4 1950

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 2 1950

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AUG 7 1950

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Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Coffey  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Pennington  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Mr. Nease

AUG 2 7 22 PM '50  
RECEIVED READING ROOM  
F. B. I.  
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

POT



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: August 3, 1950

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN  
MIRIAM MUSKOWITZ  
ESPIONAGE - RALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4-3-87 BY 3042/PWT/CP-1

Mr. Granville called from the New York Office at 3:45 P.M. today and advised that information had just been received from the Office of the Clerk of Court for the SDNY that Judge Sidney Sugarman had issued a writ of habeas corpus to have both subjects brought before him tomorrow morning.

The New York Office contacted USA Saypol, who was not aware of the issuance of this writ. He opined, however, that if such a writ had been issued, it would be on the question of bail. Mr. Granville stated that the Bureau would be kept advised of developments in this matter.

ACTION:

None. For your information.

CEH:mer

AUG 10 1950

RECORDED - 454

AUG 8 1950

FY-71

Tolson  
Ladd  
Clegg  
Glavin  
Nichols  
Rosen  
Tracy  
Harbo  
Belmont  
Mohr  
Tele. Room  
Nease  
Gandy

22922

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

August 2, 1950

James M. McInerney, Assistant Attorney General,  
Criminal Division

JEM:IMR

THOMAS L. BLACK; ABRAHAM  
BROTHMAN; HARRY GOLD; ET AL  
Espionage - R

146-41-13-111

146-41-13-112

146-41-13-113

Reference is made to your memoranda dated July 20 and July 26, 1950 in the above entitled case.

Please be advised that a reply was prepared and sent to the Bureau in connection with this matter on July 31, 1950.

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DATE 4-7-87 BY 3042/PWT/CLS  
per DOJ letter 10-18-78

100-365040-✓  
NOT RECORDED  
12 AUG 14 1950

52 AUG 14 1950

CONFIDENTIAL



For Immediate Release:  
SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1950

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Attorney General J. Howard McGrath and J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, announced the arrest today of Abraham Brothman, age 37, and Miriam Moskowitz, age 34, by FBI agents, on charges of obstructing justice. The arrests were made in the vicinity of Cliffwood, New Jersey.

Mr. Hoover identified Brothman, a Chemical Engineer, as an associate of Harry Gold, arrested by the FBI on May 23, 1950, on charges of espionage. He said that, according to Gold, the two men first met in connection with Gold's espionage activities in 1941. This meeting, which occurred on a New York street, was prearranged by Semen M. ~~Semenov~~, an official of Amtorg Trading Corporation, then serving as head of this particular Soviet espionage network. Gold and Brothman later conferred with Semenov, known to Gold as "Sam", concerning information of value the men were to secure for the Soviet Government. Gold was later employed by Brothman as a chemist until June, 1948.

Both Brothman and Gold testified before the Federal Grand Jury in New York in July, 1947, that they met each other through Jacob Golos, a deceased Soviet espionage agent. Gold has said he testified to this meeting at the insistence of Brothman, who told Gold they must make their "stories" consistent. Prior to testifying, the two men painstakingly went over their prepared story time and again while walking the streets in the neighborhood of Brothman's home one morning before dawn.

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51 AUG 14 1950

INDEXED - 69

EX-40

NOT RECORDED

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100-365040-176  
FBI  
100-365040

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In June, 1948, at the time Gold severed his employment with the firm headed by Brothman, the latter admonished him, said Gold to "tell the same story you did before," whenever asked concerning their original meeting. Brothman had previously told Gold that the Soviet Union was the only country conducting a true fight against fascism. According to Gold, a Russian official in commending Brothman told him that his work for the Soviet Union was equal to the efforts of one or two brigades of men.

Abraham Brothman was born August 15, 1913, in New York City, attended De Witt Clinton high school and was graduated from Columbia University in 1933, after specializing in Accountancy and Chemical Engineering. He was married on June 15, 1947, and has two children. He resides at 41-08 42nd Street, Sunnyside, Long Island, New York.

Prior to 1942, Brothman operated the Republic Chemical Machinery Company, 114 East 32nd Street, New York City. He was associated thereafter with various firms engaged in design work until August, 1944, when he established his own firm, Abraham Brothman and Associates, Consulting Engineers, now located at 29-28 41st Avenue, Long Island City, New York. The company maintains a laboratory at 85-03 57th Avenue, Elmhurst, Long Island, New York. It was at this laboratory Harry Gold was employed subsequent to February, 1946.

~~Marian~~  
Miss Moskowitz was born June 10, 1916, at Bayonne, New Jersey. She graduated from the City College of New York in 1942, and from 1942 until 1944 was employed by the War Manpower Commission in New York City. She occupied the position of Secretary to Abraham Brothman for a number of years and was later associated as a partner with Brothman's firm.



The arrest of Brothman was based upon a bench warrant issued by the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York following the return of a sealed indictment charging Brothman and Miss Moskowitz with violation of Section 241, Title 18, 1946 Edition, U. S. Code (Obstruction of Justice).

The facts in this case were presented to the Federal Grand Jury by United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol and T. J. Donegan, a Special Assistant to the Attorney General.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

V.

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN AND MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ

CRIMINAL NO.

VIOLATIONS: Title 18,  
Sections 241, 88,  
U. S. Code, 1946 Ed.

COUNT I

The Grand Jury charges:

1. That from on or about the 28th day of May, 1947, and continuing up to and including the 12th day of June, 1950, in the Southern District of New York, Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz, the defendants herein, and Harry Gold, a co-conspirator but not a defendant herein, and divers other persons to the Grand Jurors unknown, did unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and corruptly combine, conspire, confederate and agree together and with each other to defraud the United States of America in the exercise of its governmental functions of administering and enforcing the criminal laws of the United States of America, and to influence, obstruct and impede the due administration of justice therein, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 241, 1946 Edition.

2. That as the said defendant well knew, during this conspiracy a Grand Jury of the United States duly impaneled in and for the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, was conducting an investigation of possible violations of the espionage and other Federal criminal statutes.

3. That it was a part of said conspiracy that the defendant Abraham Brothman and Harry Gold, a co-conspirator, did agree upon

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fictitious explanations of their associations with each other and divers other persons.

4. That it was further a part of said conspiracy that when the defendant Abraham Brothman appeared before the aforesaid Grand Jury he did give false, fictitious, fraudulent and manufactured information concerning the aforementioned associations.

5. That it was further a part of said conspiracy that the defendant Abraham Brothman did inform Harry Gold, a co-conspirator, of the substance of his testimony before said Grand Jury, for the purpose of enabling the said Harry Gold to conform his testimony thereto.

6. That it was further a part of said conspiracy that when Harry Gold appeared before the aforesaid Grand Jury he did give false, fictitious, fraudulent and manufactured information concerning the aforementioned associations which did conform with the information theretofore given to said Grand Jury by the defendant Abraham Brothman.

#### OVERT ACTS

1. In pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, at the Southern District of New York, the defendant Abraham Brothman testified before the aforesaid Grand Jury on or about the 22nd day of July, 1947.

2. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, at the Southern District of New York, Harry Gold testified before the aforesaid Grand Jury on or about the 31st day of July, 1947.

3. And further in pursuance of the said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, at the Southern District of New York, in or about the month of July, 1947, Harry Gold had a conversation with Thomas Kiernan at No. 52 Wall Street, New York, New York.

4. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, at the Southern District of New York, on or about the 29th day of May, 1947 the defendant Abraham Brothman and Harry Gold met at the Pennsylvania Station in the Burrough of Manhattan, City of New York (Title 18, United States Code, Section 82, 1946 edition).

COUNT II

The Grand Jury further charges:

1. That on or about the 31st day of July, 1947, at the Southern District of New York, Abraham Brothman, the defendant herein, knowingly, wilfully and corruptly endeavored to influence, intimidate and impede Harry Gold, a witness before the Grand Jury sitting in and for the Southern District of New York, and did knowingly, wilfully and corruptly influence, obstruct, impede and endeavor to obstruct, influence and impede the due administration of justice therein; That is to say:

2. That the said Grand Jury was at the time and place aforesaid conducting an investigation entitled United States v. John Doe pertaining to possible violations of the espionage laws of the United States and any other Federal criminal statutes.

3. That the defendant Abraham Brothman at the time and place aforesaid knew that the said Harry Gold had received a subpoena



requiring the said Harry Gold to appear before the said Grand Jury on July 31, 1947 to testify as a witness.

4. That the defendant Abraham Brothman, at the time and place aforesaid, wilfully, knowingly and corruptly influenced, intimidated and impeded the said Harry Gold by urging, advising and persuading him to give false testimony before the said Grand Jury (Title 18, United States Code, Section 241, 1946 Edition).

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-4318

JMF

|                                       |                                      |  |   |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| REPORT MADE AT<br><b>Philadelphia</b> | DATE WHEN MADE<br><b>JUL 25 1950</b> | PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE<br><b>7/11-13, 21/50</b> | REPORT MADE BY<br><b>ROBERT G. JENSEN</b> |
| TITLE<br><b>ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, was</b> |                                      |  | CHARACTER OF CASE<br><b>ESPIONAGE - R</b> |

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

HARRY GOLD on 7/11/50 furnished two signed statements re his knowledge of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN. GOLD relates he met BROTHMAN at direction of Soviet espionage superior, SEMEN SEMENOV, in 1941. BROTHMAN stated he did not get along with GOLD's predecessor, "HELEN." GOLD used alias of FRANK KESSLER in meeting BROTHMAN. During early 1942, BROTHMAN furnished complete and detailed report on Buna-S material to GOLD for transmission to Soviets. GOLD received instructions from SEMENOV to congratulate and praise BROTHMAN for turning over Buna-S material. In late 1942, BROTHMAN delivered to GOLD information in great detail concerning mixing equipment for transmittal to the Soviets. Subsequent to furnishing this data, perhaps early in 1943, GOLD states BROTHMAN, SEMENOV and GOLD met in Lincoln Hotel, NYC. This meeting was of some 5 hours duration. BROTHMAN furnished material re an Aerosol Dispenser and Magnesium Powder to GOLD for transmittal to Soviets. This material not turned over to SEMENOV, according to GOLD. GOLD states BROTHMAN never received any remuneration for his work for Soviets. However, GOLD advised that in connection with Buna-S material, BROTHMAN did receive money for blueprinting expenses. BROTHMAN was interested in receiving Soviet financial backing, for work on various chemical processes. SEMENOV when informed of this by GOLD, stated that BROTHMAN should secure a job with a large industrial firm and in that way assist the Soviets. In early 1944, GOLD had new Soviet contact, "JOHN", identified subsequently by him as ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV. This new Soviet espionage superior told GOLD under no conditions to meet BROTHMAN again. GOLD in supplement to first signed statement on 7/12/50, said shortly after BROTHMAN met SEMENOV in Lincoln Hotel in early 1943 he again met BROTHMAN. At this meeting GOLD was introduced to G

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|---|--|
| APPROVED AND FORWARDED<br><i>[Signature]</i><br>SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE   | DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES<br><div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold; text-align: center;">100-365040-17710</div> <div style="text-align: center;">RECORDED - 75<br/>INDEXED - 75</div> |
| COPIES OF THIS REPORT<br>5 BUREAU (100-365040)<br>2 NEW YORK (100-95066)<br>2 LOS ANGELES (65-5033)<br>1 SAN FRANCISCO (Info.)<br>1 WASHINGTON FIELD (Info.)<br>1 CLEVELAND (Info.) 3 PHILA |  |

56 AUG 16 1950



PH 65-4318

ART WEBER, by BROTHMAN as FRANK. WEBER at this meeting said "Shake the hand that shook the hand of ---; you know." GOLD said that WEBER referred to BROTHMAN's meeting with SEMENOV. *Semenov* BROTHMAN told GOLD subsequently he had not discussed SEMENOV meeting with WEBER. GOLD in separate signed statement furnished on 2/11/50 that at BROTHMAN's bidding he told untrue story re his initial meeting and association with BROTHMAN to FBI and Federal Grand Jury in NYC in summer of 1947. GOLD also said BROTHMAN did not know his true name until GOLD became employed by BROTHMAN in 1946. On 7/13/50, GOLD furnished supplemental signed statement re BROTHMAN's appearance before Federal Grand Jury. GOLD received impression that BROTHMAN had told associates that GOLD when interviewed by FBI had fixed entire blame on BROTHMAN. *Harry* J. K. MC WILLIAMS, Hendrick Manufacturing Company, Carbondale, Pa. states that this concern never made any type of turbine engine. MC WILLIAMS said to the best of his knowledge, BROTHMAN never worked on engines for any other company.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

HARRY GOLD on July 11, 1950 furnished to Special Agents T. SCOTT MILLER, Jr. and RICHARD E. BRENNAN, the following signed statement incorporating his knowledge of the espionage history of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN:

"July 11, 1950  
Philadelphia, Penna.

"I, HARRY GOLD, make the following voluntary statement to RICHARD E. BRENNAN and T. SCOTT MILLER, JR., who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me and I know that any statement I make can be used against me in a court of law. I have been advised of my right of counsel and I know that I do not have to make any statement at all,

"Some time in the middle or late August of the year 1941, my Soviet superior, SAM, who has since been identified by me as SEMEN SEMENOV, told me that he would have an important assignment relating to obtaining information from a "Government official." He did not elaborate on this except that a week or so after his first announcement in the middle of August, he told me of an arrangement for meeting this man. About a week later he told me that the proposed meeting was off. I believe that the reason that he gave was that there was a Jewish holiday, the Day of Atonement, coming up, and that the man in question or his immediate family were religious. He also, at this time, gave me instructions for a later meeting. This meeting, I believe, was to be in the downtown part of New York, somewhere in the neighborhood of Dey or Church Street. I appeared for this meeting, but it did not take place. There is some little doubt in my mind whether or not this or a following meeting, which also did not take place, actually occurred in the order that I have given them, but in any case to summarize:

"There were three proposed meetings; one which SAM, himself, called off, and two others, one of which may have been called off by SAM, and to one of which I definitely went and the man in question did not show up. Now, up to this time, he had not been described to me by name. There was merely the statement that he was an important Government official, an engineer. I believe that the third meeting was near a Child's Restaurant, somewhere in the



"Broadway District. About the third week in September, SAM gave me a set of instructions for meeting this man. This meeting was to take place between 6th and 7th Avenues, somewhere about 26th or 27th Street. The man in question was to be in a car, the license number of which had an 'N' in it as I recall, and I have since been told by the Investigating Agents, or rather I have been shown a memorandum card on which is written, in my handwriting, the license number 2N9088. Also on the memorandum card was the fact that I was to ask about this man's wife, NAOMI, BROTHMAN, and to ask about his baby daughter, and I was to bring greetings from HELEN. I was told, at this time, that the man's name was ABRAHAM BROTHMAN. This meeting took place as planned on a Monday night, very late in September. I definitely recall that the occasion of this meeting was also the night of the JOE LOUIS-LOU NOVA heavyweight fight. BROTHMAN was late for this meeting by about 10 or 15 minutes, and finally came along this street in the middle twenties, between 6th and 7th Avenues, in his car. I spotted the license number. It was very dark and as is usual in the Fur and Garment district, there was no one there at all. I opened the door and slipped into the car beside him. He seemed a little startled for a moment; possibly he thought that this was someone hostile to him. I then gave him the greeting and identified myself as FRANK KESSLER. Just about this time, the fight came on, and we sat in the car and heard it on BROTHMAN's car radio throughout the two or three rounds that the fight lasted. We then drove around for a little while, possibly 15 or 20 minutes, during which time I tried to appear as genial as possible. BROTHMAN asked a few questions about HELEN and he also inquired about JOHN. BROTHMAN told me that HELEN was the person who had preceeded me and was the person to whom he had given information. He also told me that JOHN had preceeded HELEN. Our later conversation took place in a Bickford Restaurant, that same night, and was an exceedingly lengthy one. This Bickford Restaurant, by the way, is located on, I believe, the west side of either 6th or 7th Avenues, about 34th Street, but below 42nd Street.

"At this time, BROTHMAN told me that he had not gotten along too well with HELEN and I gathered from his conversation that the principal difficulty was the fact that HELEN was not technically trained. He also told me that he worked for the Hendrick Manufacturing Company of Carbondale, Pennsylvania and New York City. He also told me that he had gotten along very well with JOHN. The conversation

"may have lasted as long as three hours. I believe that it broke up sometime around one o'clock, because I believe that I have a recollection of just making a 1:25 or a 1:35 train back to Philadelphia. BROTHMAN, also, upon the occasion of this first meeting with him, said that he was glad that I was a chemist because he believed that it would make possible the occasion of him again funneling information through me to the Soviet Union. This information, I understood, was to cover the various processes on which BROTHMAN was doing design work for the Hendrick Manufacturing Company.

"I have stated the phrase, 'on which BROTHMAN was doing design work' because, from his conversation, I gathered that he was in complete charge of all design work at the Hendrick Company. The rest of the conversation, and as I have said, this was a quite lengthy one, concerned BROTHMAN himself. There was a good deal of background material, including the fact that he had won a scholarship, a Harkness scholarship, to Columbia University, at I believe, the age of 14. It also included the story that one of his uncles, on, I believe, his mother's side, was supposed to have gotten him a scholarship for the City College of New York, but had refused to use any influence to do so. Then BROTHMAN related with great pride and satisfaction the fact that in a competitive examination, he had wound up first, and had obtained the coveted Harkness scholarship, which not only included tuition to Columbia College, but also included maintenance, books, and possibly some additional funds.

"There was some talk about BROTHMAN's daughter, who was then not much more than an infant. This child I discovered to be ELSA. This I believe, covers the extent of the matters discussed during my first meeting with ABE BROTHMAN.

"As I have stated before, I told BROTHMAN that I was a chemist and told him that my name was FRANK KESSLER, but I did not tell him where I lived except to indicate that it was not in New York City. We made arrangements, or rather, I set the arrangement for a second meeting. This was to take place in Child's Restaurant on Columbus Circle, the west side of Columbus Circle, that is. It was to be approximately 8:00 p.m., and was to take place, I believe, on Thursday or Friday of the week following our first meeting. This second meeting took place, but BROTHMAN was about an hour and a half



"late. During this time, I made several calls to his office at the Hendrick Company. I knew that they were in the downtown part of New York City, somewhere around Church Street.

"I neglected to state that on the occasion of the first meeting, BROTHMAN gave me the phone number of the Hendrick Company, which I believe, was Barclay 9 - something.

"I made two, possibly three calls to BROTHMAN at the office, on each of which occasion, he said that he was leaving immediately and would be up to Child's within 20 minutes. Finally, he did arrive, as I have stated, about an hour and a half late. I was a little bit irritated by this time because I did not like the attention which the waiter and waitresses in Child's were paying to me. During this period I consumed several drinks and had a very light snack. When BROTHMAN did arrive, he did not apologize, but I did not make any inquiry concerning the reason why he was late. I had been told by SAM to go very easy with this man and not to antagonize him, as others in the past had gotten into quite violent arguments with him on the subject of his tardiness.

"I had reported the results of my September meeting with ABE to SAM, and I had been instructed that on the occasion of the second meeting, that I was to give BROTHMAN a list, verbal I believe, of various subjects in which the Soviets were interested. I cannot recall any of the details of this list, but in addition to this there was the matter of cleaning up a good deal of the material which he had previously given to HELEN, but in a very fragmentary form. I told BROTHMAN about this matter, but he did not seem too receptive; he hardly even nodded agreement. The principal subject matter of the second conversation had to do with his difficulties in working for Hendrick and also paradoxically, again how glad he was to know me so that he could again begin giving information. He did promise that on the occasion of the third meeting that he would have information for me. What this information was to be, I cannot now recall. This, I believe covers the subject matter of my second meeting with ABE BROTHMAN.

"There is one thing that I have on my mind relative to the first conversation with BROTHMAN in September, and that was the fact that I told BROTHMAN that the power of the German Army now sweeping, at that time, through Russia was not to be underestimated;

"that here was probably the greatest offensive force that the world ever had seen. I mention this point because I wanted to point up to ABE the necessity for obtaining information for the Soviet Union, particularly information of military value. ABE agreed with me as far as the striking power of the German Army went, and said that he was glad to see that here was someone who did not brag as did the Daily Worker of the victories of the Soviet forces, when actually they were being driven back on all fronts. In connection with this statement, there also occurs to me the fact which I have previously not mentioned, and that is that BROTHMAN often used to ask me for the true story or 'inside dope' on what was really happening on the Russian-German front. He evidently believed, and I let him go on thinking so, that I had sources higher up of inside information. To continue for a moment on this subject of inside information, I had been told by SAM that under all circumstances I was to be in charge of any activity with BROTHMAN, and that I was to pretend to know the answer no matter what question BROTHMAN asked me or whatever subject BROTHMAN brought up. This was the reason that I permitted BROTHMAN to think that I had known both JOHN and HELEN, when he first asked me about them on the occasion of our first meeting.

"Our third meeting took place about a week or ten days after the second meeting, and occurred near Dey and Church Streets, New York City. I believe that I was waiting in front of a closed cafeteria on Dey Street, on the southeast corner, but a little further along on Dey Street. I had great difficulty in making this meeting since it was set for about 7:30, but I did get there from Philadelphia on time. BROTHMAN did not show up, and did not show up for fully two hours. When he did come down, it was close to 10:00 o'clock, and he did not have any information with him. When I asked him about this, he said that he had been tied up in the office and there were still people there, so he could not bring it down to me, but he promised definitely that he would have this information on the occasion of our next meeting. I cannot recall the occasion of our fourth meeting, that is, the exact place. I do not believe that it was the same corner where I had met him the third time because I had waited there so long that it was against all my principles, and the things that I had been taught by SAM and the preceding Soviet agents as a means of procedure, but I met him somewhere in that area. It is possible that it was a little to the west on Dey Street, that is, the first street over from Church



"Street. He did have material for me that time, but this turned out to be a single blueprint; I have since identified this blueprint. It concerned a piece of mixing equipment. Either that evening or a few days subsequent, I turned this material over to SAM, and on the occasion of my next meeting with SAM, received a verbal dressing down because of the fact that the material was fragmentary in nature, and was totally valueless, without a description of the process to which it pertained.

"On the occasion of, I would say somewhere between the fifth and the seventh meetings with BROTHMAN, I again received material which I believe I have since identified as a thousand gallon water coolen resin kettle, manufactured for the Synvar Company of Wilmington, Delaware. On this occasion, I took the precaution of first inspecting the material and determined that as it stood, it was completely valueless, and as a matter of fact, there was the possibility that even had a full description of the process been given pertaining to this particular resin, it would have been material which could have been obtained from any textbook on chemical engineering. Therefore, I did not turn this material over, but kept it in my home. I did tell SAM, however, of the nature of the information that BROTHMAN had tried to give me, and SAM continued to hammer away at me that I must get him to conform to our regular rules of procedure.

"It should be noted in this connection that the previous person, ALFRED SLACK, with whom I had dealt from the fall of 1940 on, and whom I was even now seeing, was of an entirely different nature as far as punctuality, value of the material which he gave me, and the completeness of the information supplied. As a result, I was more or less at a complete loss for ways of how to handle BROTHMAN. Also, in this period, which is early December, there was one, and possibly two meetings during which BROTHMAN did not show up at all, and during which calls to the office elicited information that he was either out of town or was unavailable. I think that on one occasion I definitely heard BROTHMAN's voice in the background.

"I would like to state now that these calls were in the evening somewhere, I would say between 7:30 and 10:00 or even 10:30 o'clock.

"BROTHMAN once told me that I could call at any time up to 11:00 or 12:00. The person who usually answered the phone at Hendrick's was ARTHUR WEBER. Here again, I would like to add something that I had omitted and which took place on the occasion of the first, but most likely the second meeting, that is, the one at Child's Restaurant.

"At this time, under instructions from SAM, I told ABE that to facilitate matters, I could arrange to have any information that he gave me photo-copied in a matter of a couple of hours and even should the need arise, within a matter of an hour or so, and would then return it to him. He told me that he was very pleased at this because in the past, he had often had to have his wife, NAOMI, type the material for him. In this last connection, I would like to emphasize that on later experiences with BROTHMAN, I found out that NAOMI BROTHMAN did a good deal of ABE's work, and by this I mean, his legitimate work for the Hendrick Company at home. This included the typing of reports and the proofreading of reports.

"In the middle of December, I would say about the second week, on being urged by SAM, I finally told BROTHMAN that this whole matter of his handing over fragmentary information and of not keeping appointments would have to come to an end. He was extremely irritated by this and told me that while he realized that I was being prompted to do this by the Soviets, that they were a bunch of fools, and they did not realize how much valuable information he had already given them, and they also did not realize to what extent he was being pressed to complete work at the Hendrick Company. He was extremely vehement about this and I was somewhat taken aback. In connection with this valuable information he mentioned that he had previously handed over, I believe to JOHN, a drawing of a turbine type of engine for aircraft, and also information on one of the earliest jeep models which had been designed by him for the Hendrick Company, and by the Hendrick Company in turn, for the U.S. Government. At the end of this time, or this tirade, he cooled down somewhat and finally said, 'Well, if it is information on complete processes that is wanted, I have something that I am certain you people will want. Right now in the office there is the complete design of a powder plant built by the Hendrick Company for the Atlas Powder Company.' I believe he gave the location as being in the South, possibly Chatanooga. I may be mistaken as to the name of the powder company and the name of the town, but it is something similar to Atlas. It was a name which I had recognized because of familiarity with the chemical field and the location was definitely somewhere in the South.



"I told SAM about this and he was greatly overjoyed. I had made a definite arrangement with BROTHMAN to meet on the night of, I believe, Monday or Tuesday, possible Monday, the 22nd of December, 1941. This meeting was to take place at 50th Street and Lexington Avenue, on the northwest corner, right where the subway exit is. This is diagonally across the street from one of the Low's Theatres and is near two restaurants. The one is a Bickford restaurant and the next one is a cafeteria called the Park Lane which also has a bar as part of the setup. Next to the Park Lane is a Translux Theatre.

"The meeting with BROTHMAN was to take place at, I believe, 10:00 o'clock. I waited until at least 10:25 because I had made split-second arrangements for meeting SAM at another place. This place was to be the Washington Square Express Stop of the 8th Avenue or Independent subway system, and was to be on the platform, on the express platform of the system. It was a wet, cold drizzly night, and as I have stated I waited until the last minute. Then, not trusting connections, and with no sign of BROTHMAN, I took a cab. However, the cab driver got lost down in the Greenwich Village area and when we finally did get to the Washington Square stop, it was well beyond the time when I was supposed to meet SAM. I raced downstairs to the platform just in time to see an express pulling out for the uptown district. There I got a glimpse of a man whom I am sure was SAM, and I believe he turned his head and recognized me. I waited in great indecision until the next express came along and then decided to take it. I got off at the 14th Street stop, and there, surely enough, was SAM. By this time, I was trembling both from emotional and physical exhaustion. I met SAM and he said 'Nothing doing?' and I said, 'No.' I was going to launch into an excuse when he said 'Never mind,' but in a very kind manner. We then went upstairs where he asked me to wait on the corner of 14th Street, possibly it was 16th, where he left me. I knew what he had left for, because he had made arrangements to have a second person and possibly even a third waiting to take the material away from him as quickly as possible. I believe also that my understanding with BROTHMAN was to have the material returned; that it was to be copied and returned that same night. BROTHMAN had told me that it was very bulky and we had anticipated that possibly it would take three or four hours actually to copy it. I had understood from BROTHMAN

"that this was the complete design of the plant; every last detail, including that of the building itself. SAM returned shortly and he took me to the Ferris Wheel Bar which is located downstairs in the cellar of what was at that time known as the Henry Hudson Hotel. This is on 57th Street and Ninth Avenue, and this was the first occasion that I recall our going there, though we did so, SAM and I, on many subsequent occasions. We had several drinks, which I needed badly, and a sandwich because I had left work late and had gotten nothing to eat on the way. SAM, in general, was very conciliatory and I was relieved that I had managed to at least get in touch with him so that no more than one person was kept waiting. ✓

"My next meeting with BROTHMAN took place after Christmas, and at this time, I do not recall what excuse, if any, he gave me for not giving me the information on the Atlas Powder Company or for not keeping his meeting. I believe that it may have been that he was out in the middle west, in Akron, Ohio, and at this time he told me that he was in possession of complete information on the manufacture of Buna-S, a synthetic rubber. He also told me that not only was he in possession of complete information, but that he had the complete design material and he told me that he would have this material ready for me on the first of January 1942. When I told SAM about this, he was highly elated because, I believe that one of the things on the list which I had given BROTHMAN verbally, on the occasion of, I believe, our second meeting, was Buna-S. SAM and I made arrangements to meet on the afternoon, early in the afternoon, of New Year's day, 1942. I came to Dey and Church Streets on the morning of New Year's Day, and again I waited, possibly an hour and a half, or two hours, for ABE, and when he finally did come down from the Hendrick's offices, he had nothing with him, but he did tell me that he had been up working all night on Buna-S, and that some errors in the calculations which other people in the offices had made, had come to his attention, and as a result, because he wanted the information to be very complete and correct, he was unable to have the information for me. I remember this occasion very clearly and distinctly, because it was a cold morning and I waited outside the Exchange Bar, which unfortunately was closed, on New Year's morning.



"When BROTHMAN finally did come down, he drove me to the area around the Penn Station. Again I recall this incident distinctly because he and I went up the West River Drive. At this time, also, he promised that within a short time, that is, a matter of a week or so, he would have this information for me; that is, the complete design and process for making Buna-S synthetic rubber. During the period from the first of January until late in March 1942, my clearest recollection is that of one long series of meetings with ABE, most of which actually did not take place since either I was told that he was not at the office and was told that he was at home or I was told that he was out of town or some other excuse was given. On several occasions, I did see him, but again he had some excuse why he didn't have the material or why it was not ready; it always seemed to be practically complete, but never quite ready. I recall distinctly that in late February of 1942, in the course of only one week, I went four times to New York City, and on only one occasion did I see ABE, and this was the occasion of my fourth trip.

"This was during that week, on a Friday evening. On each of these occasions, because I was supposed to have the complete Buna-S story, I met with SAM and I believe also that on each occasion SAM had one, and possibly two confederates waiting so that he could turn the information over to them. Finally, on this Friday in February, when I again showed up empty handed, I told SAM in great desperation that BROTHMAN had promised to have the material for me on Saturday, the following day. I believe that I am wrong, it was to be Sunday. I told this to SAM and told him in a very convincing manner because I, myself, was convinced of the fact that this was certainly the time that I was going to have the Buna-S information. At this, SAM became greatly enraged and while I do not recall the exact words of the conversation, I believe that what I am now going to say is practically verbatim:

"He said, 'Look here you fool, this scoundrel will not have the information on Sunday. He won't have it next Sunday or the Sunday after that. I bet you that it will be a month or two months before you will get it; then I doubt that it will be complete. He doesn't have it complete now; he doesn't have half of it complete; maybe it isn't even started on yet.'

"When I still protested that I would like to come on Sunday even though I would not meet him, then he said, 'That's just the point. Do you think I like to keep you coming up here every single night in the week, practically looking like a ghost! Why, you look worse than a ghost, you look like a sick ghost. You look like the devil.'

"Then he became so enraged, actually not at me but at BROTHMAN, that he was almost beside himself and actually stopped talking from the force of his anger! After he cooled down, he said, 'Look, we are going to have a couple of double Scotches, and you are going to have something to eat! We will sit there and we will talk of music and we will talk of opera, and we will not talk of that S—— BROTHMAN. You will go home and rest up. What in the world does your mother think of you? Do you realize the danger in such a procedure? What do the people you work with think of you?'

"Some of the meetings which were to have taken place with SAM actually did not take place until the early hours of the morning. Some of them took place still in the evening, but on many occasions, SAM was unable to return until the early hours because of a previous commitment or arrangement with a confederate, and as a result, I was actually extremely weary and exhausted; not only mentally, but physically.

"The next event that occurred was that I told BROTHMAN that I was extremely weary and that these meetings which had not taken place, had taken a great deal out of me, and would it not be possible for him to arrange it so that I could help him for a week-end or an extended period in which we could finish off this matter of the Buna-S. BROTHMAN agreed to this and during, I believe, the first week in March, we made an arrangement to go up somewhere into the country in New York State. We were to drive up there and BROTHMAN was to take all of the necessary data with him and we were to put the Buna-S report in its final form. BROTHMAN said that it was so near complete, that actually we would not have to take much time to work, that we could relax a bit. We could play some handball or something of that nature. My principal concern was the Buna-S, not the idea of playing handball.



"BROTHMAN did meet me, again about an hour late. I recall the place very clearly. I was waiting on the corner of the Horn and Hardart's Cafeteria on 8th Avenue, and 33rd Street, on the northwest corner. I believe we were to go from there to either the Lincoln Tunnel or the Hudson Tunnel; I believe the Lincoln Tunnel, actually. BROTHMAN did show up finally, as I have said, one hour late, and told me again that a previous engagement had made it impossible for him to keep the weekend agreement. Frankly, by this time, I was somewhat relieved and was glad to get home. When I did tell SAM about this, he said 'Look, the next time that you meet him, tell him to set a time, we don't care what time, but in the near future, within two weeks, during which he must absolutely finish the Buna-S.' 'Now,' he said, 'do not threaten him; just set this time. If he does not complete it within the time that we have specified, we will drop him; that is all.'

"I did make an arrangement with BROTHMAN and one that was finally successful. It will be recalled that at this time, I had come up for the draft. My actual physical examination took place on April 20, 1942. On instructions from SAM, I did not tell ABE that I was being drafted, but said instead, that I was going to be transferred by my firm to California, and I told him that I was very anxious to finish up the Buna-S and that BROTHMAN said that it was practically complete. I made arrangements with BROTHMAN whereby during, I believe, the last week in March, I came to New York, and we spent the entire night together from about 8:00 or 9:00 o'clock up until 6:00 or 6:30 of the following morning. This was during the middle of the week, possibly on a Thursday of the last week in March, during which time BROTHMAN and I completed the Buna-S report. This was completed in two rooms which I had rented, or engaged, at the Hotel New Yorker. I cannot recall what name I used; it may very well have been FRANK KESSLER. There is some possibility that I used the name HARRY GOLD, and also some possibility that I may have used the name MARTIN, either as a first or second name. I rather think, however, that it was the name FRANK KESSLER that I used. I am also not too certain whether it was one or two rooms. In any event, we stayed up all night. My part in the completion of the report was nominal; I was merely another pair of hands while BROTHMAN did a great deal of annotating and typing. BROTHMAN brought a portable typewriter and a whole suitcase full of data. The report was not quite complete at 6:30,

"but we were exhausted, and we went to bed, and about 9:00 or 10:00 o'clock, BROTHMAN went into work at the Hendrick Company. This was a rainy day; I recall very well going out for something to eat and getting drenched. BROTHMAN returned about 6:00 or 6:30 in the evening and we completed the assembling of the Buna-S report. Also with this report, which included possibly 200 typewritten pages, possibly more, were a great mass of blueprints. These blueprints covered not only the outline or the flow sheet of the process, but many details of construction of the various units, especially the very important one of the polymerization, where the Buna-S latex or the Styrene-Butadiene polymer is formed. It is likely that the blueprints were not complete as far as the final details went, but I do know that included in this were many of the units completely designed and also the design of the actual plant or building housing the equipment. I believe that the plant was actually designed for the B. F. Goodrich Company, though there is some possibility that it was designed for the United States Rubber Company, in Naugatuck, Connecticut. I would also like to state here very definitely that the information given in the written section in the 200 or 300 typewritten pages was as complete as it was possible to be. This information I turned over to SAM at about 7:00 or 7:15 that evening. The occasion of the transfer was on Sixth Avenue and 23rd Street. It was in front of a Horn and Hardart's, a very large one, which is to the best of my memory, on 23rd Street, very near 6th Avenue, though it may be 14th Street, near 6th Avenue. This is a very large Horn and Hardart's Restaurant, and is, I believe, principally an automat. I wish to emphasize here that both the blueprints given to me by BROTHMAN, and I would say that these were possibly some 15 in number, and the report itself, some 200 or 300 typewritten pages, which were very closely typewritten and were not double spaced, were included in the material which I turned over to SAM on this rainy evening in very late March of 1942. I would like to add here that during the period from the first of January 1942, until late March, BROTHMAN did, at various times, give me information relating to Buna-S. This consisted of quite an amount of material both in bulk and in content. It included a flow sheet for the manufacture of Buna-S with the name Dewey and Almy Company of Cambridge, Massachusetts. This is dated, I believe, in early 1941. There was also a recovery system for the two principal materials needed in making Buna-S, that is, Butadiene and



"Styrene; a layout of the equipment, that is, the outline of just where the particular units were to be located in the actual plant. There was also a considerable mass of written material, including a 30 or 40 page outline of the Buna-S Polymerization process. This material was in BROTHMAN's own distinctive and rather small handwriting. None of this material was ever turned over to SAM, nor did I ever make any effort to do so, because of SAM's insistence on a complete process or nothing at all. I did not refuse this material when BROTHMAN gave it to me because I did not wish to offend him, and also because one of the reasons that he may have given it to me was for later use when we finally wrote the report. I believe there was also during this time, an agreement among us that before the final report was submitted, that we would go over it together. Possibly, this agreement did not exist initially when I was extremely optimistic about obtaining the whole story, but it did exist during March. All of the above material that I have mentioned both blueprints and the written material, have been found in my home, and I have since identified this material to agents MILLER and BRENNAN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"Sometime after this, and subsequent to the 20th of April, 1942, I was told by SAM to make certain to congratulate and praise BROTHMAN because of the information he had turned over, and to tell him that it had been received in the Soviet Union and had been hailed as a remarkable, extremely valuable piece of work, and that the word was that it was so complete, the information, that is, that the Soviets were immediately beginning to set up a plant for the manufacture of Buna-S.

"I believe that I may have had one more meeting with BROTHMAN, or at least a telephone conversation with him, subsequent to the matter of completing the Buna-S work in late March. This occurred probably very early in April, and at this time, I told him that I was definitely going to the West Coast and that I would say goodbye. I also told him that someone would take my place. Actually, the someone that I had in mind was a man by the name of THOMAS L. BLACK. This matter I discussed with BLACK on a train from Philadelphia to New York. At this time, I was certain that I would go into the service. I was in excellent shape physically and my family doctor who was formerly on the examining staff of physicians at one

"of the draft boards had assured me that even my hypertension was not sufficiently great to bar my being taken in. It will be recalled that at this time, the bottom of the barrel was literally being scraped. It was upon this occasion, the train trip to New York, and also the occasion of my last meeting with SAM before going up for my physical examination for the draft, that I discussed this matter with BLACK. I told BLACK that I had not yet mentioned the matter to SAM or to my Soviet contact. At this time, I do not think that I realized that SAM also knew BLACK, but I at least had in mind recommending to SAM that BLACK be appointed to follow me with BROTHMAN.

THOMAS L.

Mrs.  
Abraham

I told BLACK that BROTHMAN was an extremely able and capable man. In fact, actually, he was very brilliant, but that the matter of personality or personalities entered a great deal into dealing with him. I told him that he should not make the mistake that I had made of becoming too friendly with BROTHMAN. I not only identified BROTHMAN to BLACK, but I gave him his complete name, where he worked, the telephone number, where he lived, the telephone number there, and a good deal of additional data concerning his child ELSA and his wife. I do not recall whether the second child, ANITA, had yet been born at this time. I told BLACK that he would have to take the initiative and to act in a very stern, but fair manner, but above all, to keep BROTHMAN in line to try to insist that BROTHMAN meet him at a specified place and time, not near the Hendrick Company in the downtown district, but as a matter of discipline to make it a good distance away and also, should BROTHMAN be late, not to wait for him, but to call him on a subsequent occasion and literally 'rip him up.' BLACK agreed to this and said that if it could be worked for him to meet ABE, he believed that he could handle BROTHMAN quite well. I said goodbye to SAM and then went up for my draft examination, where to my surprise, I was definitely and finally classified 4-F, due to my hypertension. I had had an alternate meeting with SAM in case I should not be called for the draft, or more likely, in case there should be a brief time, say a week or seven days' postponement of any actual induction. At this time, SAM told me to again resume contact with BROTHMAN and emphasized that we must continue to get more information on Buna-S. This seemed to be all that SAM was interested in. I thereupon called BROTHMAN and told him that I was no longer going to be transferred to California, but would see him again, and on the occasion of this subsequent meeting, which again, I believe, was in the downtown part of New York, around Church Street, BROTHMAN told me that he was having great difficulty at the Hendrick Company. The next two or three scheduled meetings with BROTHMAN did not take place. This brings us well into May, or possibly early June. On all of these occasions,



*Arthur* "when I called the office, not only was he not there, but WEBER also was not there, and on one occasion, I was given another number to call. On one other occasion, I called his *BROTHMAN* wife, NAOMI, and she said that ABE was working late and when I said that he was not in the office, she said that he was in his 'other office.' This other office I subsequently discovered to be that of HENRY GOLWYNNE, and is in the Graybar Building, New York City. I finally did meet BROTHMAN at a place that he requested which was in the Grand Central Station in one of the many small drug stores or luncheonettes. He told me that he was considering leaving the Hendrick Company because of the bad way in which they had used him. ✓

"His story was that Hendrick had given a raise to everyone in the organization as a result of obtaining the Buna-S contract, but that he and WEBER had conspicuously been left out. He said that the reason for this was that he had insisted on giving the Rubber Reserve Commission in Washington, on the occasion of a conference in April, complete process information on the Hendrick Buna-S process. I should like to state that according to BROTHMAN, the original process data on Buna-S came from, most likely, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, or the United States Rubber Company. The story that BROTHMAN gave me on a subsequent meeting conflicted somewhat with the first story; that is, of his desire to leave Hendrick because of the Buna-S information which he had insisted be made available to all of the firms participating in the rubber research plan. This concerned principally the fact that he had not been granted a raise, that is, both he and WEBER. He then told me of this man, HENRY GOLWYNNE, who about a year previous, had some work done for him by BROTHMAN, that is, in BROTHMAN's capacity of design engineer for the Hendrick Company, and who had become greatly impressed at BROTHMAN's ability and who had now made BROTHMAN an offer to go into partnership with him.

"BROTHMAN also stated that he had insisted that if he were to go along that ARTIE WEBER go with him, and GOLWYNNE had agreed to this.

"There followed at least two other meetings which did not take place during this time. I had reported to SAM the fact that BROTHMAN was considering leaving the Hendrick Company, and SAM grew very anxious about this whole business. He kept impressing on me the fact that under no circumstances was I to permit BROTHMAN to

HENRY

ARTHUR

"leave Hendrick, that I must keep him working there, as we were extremely anxious to obtain all possible further developments on Buna-S, and that this was to be BROTHMAN's task. I told BROTHMAN about this and he just laughed and said that the Buna-S was complete; that what sort of information was there to be handed over? He had designed the plant and the plant had just ticked off like clock work and now that it was done, he was going on to much greater things. He also told me a third conflicting story. This was to the effect that he had already agreed to leave, or told Hendrick that he was leaving them and going with GOLWYNNE, and that Hendrick had then offered to give him a substantial raise beyond that which anyone else had received, and WEBER as well, and that it had merely been dropped on his desk by one of the officials of the company and that BROTHMAN had, in front of that man, picked it up, crumpled it into a roll and dropped it into a waste basket. He later told me that Hendrick had closed the files to him, and did not at this time mention anything about the proposed offer of the raise. It was not so much the actual incidents, themselves, as the manner in which they were told that makes me state that they were conflicting stories. In any event, I recall clearly in June, possibly late June, meeting with BROTHMAN near the Hendrick Company very late in the evening about 10:00 o'clock, and taking a long walk up and down Sixth Avenue, starting with Church Street. During this time, BROTHMAN explained to me of his grand hopes for the future and was very enthusiastic about the various plants he was going to build while he worked for the Chemurgy Design Corporation, which was GOLWYNNE's company. He did, however, offer to consider the possibility of still working for Hendrick and told me that he was going to make an arrangement with Hendrick whereby he would be a consultant for them on a part time basis. It is my belief now that no such arrangement was ever concluded and that in fact, Hendrick had barred the office to him. This, to a certain extent, satisfied me but when I told SAM about it, he was wild and finally said, 'Well let's see what happens.' He said, 'Tell him while he is at Chemurgy, to try and concentrate on getting Buna-S contracts, if he can.' Apparently, the one thing that SAM thought about was the Buna-S.

"About this time, BROTHMAN started to tell me, and the time was actually about the time that he was leaving Chemurgy, of the design of certain pieces of mixing equipment. This had come



about as a result of some statements that BROTHMAN had made in his Buna-S report, regarding mixing and which had aroused the interest of some engineers in the Soviet Union, so much so that a request had come from them, asking for further information, and this request in turn was relayed to me by SAM. This is not a matter of a conclusion that I have pieced together, but is the result of a clear bit of memory or recollection on my part as to an actual incident that occurred during this period of May or June 1942, and during a conversation with SAM. I might add here that SAM had told me that on the very day or the very night, rather, that I had turned over the information on Buna-S, this rainy evening in March, that that very evening the material had been sent on its way to the Soviet Union.

"I would like to note here that the Buna-S information supplied by BROTHMAN concerned a continuous process as opposed to a batch process. This meant that smaller amounts of material were handled at any one particular moment, but that in spite of the decreased size of the equipment the actual output per 24 hours was tremendously increased, and there was also a terrific saving in the materials of construction of the equipment and in the manpower required to operate the plant.

"I would like to add one point here, that while BROTHMAN had succeeded in convincing me that he would still be doing work for Hendrick, when I told SAM about this, SAM insisted that it was just a dodge on BROTHMAN's part. At this time, as I have stated before, came the request from SAM for information on the mixing equipment. Again there resulted a long period of meetings, in which no information was turned over or the information was extremely fragmentary, or meetings which did not occur at all in which I showed up but BROTHMAN did not, and arrangements with SAM for the transfer of the information should I get it. I met SAM but did not have the information, of course, and finally, in the late fall of 1942, I would say about October, and possibly November of 1942, BROTHMAN turned over to me an exceedingly weighty book which was actually a large black notebook with rings some two or three inches in diameter and which contained a very complete exposition of BROTHMAN's work on mixing. This included, again, about 300 typewritten pages, some 50 to 100 nomographs to be used in the various calculations involved

"in designing mixing equipment, and a great mass of reprints of articles which BROTHMAN had written on mixing. These were mostly from Mc Graw-Hill Publications, such as 'Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering', 'Process Engineering,' and 'Food Engineering.' These three are separate journals. There was also a large mass of material consisting of advertising brochures of a technical nature, but which contained much valuable data. It all presented a very complete story on the subject of mixing, possibly the most fundamental unit operation in chemical engineering, since all chemical engineering processes involve at some stage or other the bringing together of two materials in as intimate a contact as possible so that as complete a reaction as possible may take place and without the production of any undesirable by-products.

"I would like to state here that it was in general, SAM's and not only SAM's, but the policy of all of the Soviets that I have known, never to accept an individual's work on its own merits. What they were interested in, and this will be repeated again and again, was industrial and technical information of such a nature that it was already in use in a plant or was designed for use in a plant which was being erected, and they often emphasized to me, SAM and the others, that they would much rather be satisfied with something which was slightly out of date but which worked, and was now working, as opposed to something which contained many advances or improvements, but which was still in the theoretical or experimental state. The reason for the acceptance of BROTHMAN's material on mixing was that it obviously bore the stamp of having been completed for the use of various industries and chemical plants in the United States.

"Again, I would like to emphasize or rather to bring up this point that all that BROTHMAN ever submitted to me was always material which he would have had to complete for his, at that time, legitimate employer. It was then, because of the fact that the information was intended for use in the United States and had been accepted by many authorities as being valuable, that SAM was so interested in the mixing data, and there was always the fact that a direct request had come from the Soviet Union for this material. I turned this material on mixing over to SAM, in I recall, the Ferris Wheel Bar. I recall this incident very clearly. It was a rather cold evening in the late fall or possibly early winter, but I believe that it was late fall as it was not yet December. The latest that it was was December, and I recall having this bulky package which was some five inches in thickness, by about 18 inches in length, and



"about 14 inches in width, containing this mixing equipment data, and I recall having set it on a seat next to me. We were not at the bar; we never sat at the bar, but at one of the small tables, and I had laid it on one of the empty chairs at our table, and had put a newspaper on top of it in an unsuccessful effort in a partial concealment. SAM took the material with him, when I left, and with the newspaper on the outside, he carried it under his arm and the material next to his body. This was on the same night that I received the material from BROTHMAN. When I received the material from BROTHMAN, it was all in this large looseleaf notebook, and I subsequently purchased some wrapping paper at a stationery store. This stationery store was and may still be on 42nd Street, on the south side, just east of Lexington Avenue, and between Lexington and Third Avenue. It is possible that the two proprietors of this little store may recall my face.

"In connection with the fragments of information relating to the mixing equipment which BROTHMAN gave me between July and October or November, when the completed report was handed in, I would like to state that I kept all, or possibly almost all, of this material in my home, and that this has since been found in my home and has been identified by me to Agents MILLER and BRENNAN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This material consists of handwritten sections in my handwriting relating to the theory of mixing. There are some 40 or 50 pages total; handwritten sections in BROTHMAN's handwriting relating to the theory of mixing, these are some possibly 25 or 30 pages; and a variety of typewritten material also relating to mixing equipment.

"There were also some elementary sketches, principally drawn by BROTHMAN, and in the body of the report, the theory relating to mixing. None of this material was ever turned over to SAM because of the previously explained reluctance on my part to ever again give SAM a fragment from BROTHMAN.

"Again, I would like to mention here that SAM told me that the material was just in time to be carried to the Soviet Union. The exact means of transportation, I do not know; whether it was by boat or partly by plane, or just who was to carry it, but I do know this, that on occasions, when BROTHMAN had promised information beginning with the time that I met him in late 1941, and up until the time that I finally submitted the mixing equipment data, I was advised

"at various times, by SAM, that if the work could be completed by a certain date and hour, that it would be possible for it to 'make the next boat.'

"SAM told me on the occasion of a subsequent meeting that the information on mixing equipment was very good indeed, that he had personally inspected a good deal of it, though not all, since that would have taken too long. I believe that possibly here I have confirmation of the fact that SAM was, by training, a mechanical engineer. He may also have told me that the information had been well received in the Soviet Union, but certainly he did mention, on the occasion of the next event which concerned a meeting between SAM, BROTHMAN and myself, and which took place in either late November or early December of 1942, though there is some possibility that it may have been early January of 1943, that it had been well received. This meeting was a pre-arranged one and took place in the Lincoln Hotel on 8th Avenue, above 42nd Street in New York City. I engaged a suite of rooms, actually only two, for this occasion. I cannot recall the name which I used but I believe again that it was FRANK KESSLER. I do not believe that with SAM there I would have used my own name. There is again the possibility that I may have used the name MARTIN, but again, I don't believe that I did so because SAM knew that I was meeting ALFRED SLACK under the name of MARTIN. The purpose of this meeting had been carefully discussed with SAM before I suggested it to BROTHMAN, and was essentially to be in the nature of a pep talk for BROTHMAN given by SAM. I was to represent SAM as a visiting Soviet dignitary and possibly there may have been some hint that he was a military visitor, or certainly at least a technical man. The whole idea of the meeting was to 'butter up' BROTHMAN so that he would work on processes in which we were interested, and might even obtain work with a firm or firms in say, the field of synthetic rubber, or possibly some other field in which he might have worked where the information would have been of interest to the Soviet Union. BROTHMAN readily agreed to this meeting and it took place as I have described, most likely in late November or possibly early December, with a still further possibility of early January of 1943.

"I had previously told BROTHMAN that great interest had been shown in the Soviet Union on account of the two magnificent pieces of work that he had done in connection with Buna-S and with the mixing equipment, and that as a result, a Soviet dignitary had been sent here with the special purpose of meeting BROTHMAN and



"conversing with the man who had done such fine work. I stated that this man was here in connection with some other ostensible and legitimate reasons and that he was a very high official indeed, but that the main purpose of his coming was to see BROTHMAN and converse with him. To this, BROTHMAN readily agreed. The meeting took place as planned with one exception. I tried first to engage a room in the Hotel New Yorker and was unsuccessful and finally managed to get one at the Lincoln. I then met SAM at the New Yorker and told him that I had engaged rooms at the Lincoln and he then told me to get in touch with BROTHMAN. I did so and called BROTHMAN at his office and told him to meet me in the lobby of the Lincoln Hotel. BROTHMAN did so; I would say the hour was about 8:30, and we went up to the rooms. I do not know SAM's exact whereabouts at that particular time. He may even have been in the lobby of the Lincoln, because I recall that at a later time, he told of having seen BROTHMAN and me going upstairs. In any event, he came up within about 15 or 20 minutes. That was somewhere close to 9:00 o'clock, and I admitted him. I introduced him to BROTHMAN as ~~GEORGE~~. I do not believe that I used the name SAM. There is also the possibility that I may have used the name ~~SIMON~~, but then again I believe that SIMON was the name under which I introduced SAM to ~~AL SLACK~~ on another three-fold meeting.

"SAM was extremely genial and expansive during this meeting. He was generally of that character, but he outdid himself this time. He called up and had some wine and some sandwiches sent up. We then proceeded to talk until one, possible two o'clock in the morning. I rather fancy the latter hour. A good deal of the subject matter of the conversation concerned praise by SAM of the excellent work which BROTHMAN had done. It also concerned a good deal of conversation on the subject of mathematics and the application of mathematics to practical problems in engineering. By this, I mean the application of certain fields of mathematics which are not commonly used. SAM very gently and extremely diplomatically hinted to BROTHMAN, or put over the thought, that BROTHMAN should try to get work in fields in which the Soviets were interested, particularly fields relating to military endeavor, or military equipment, and also the inevitable Buna-S. I believe, however, that here may have come the first hint, and this is purely one that I am evolving in retrospect, of the interest of the Soviets in Atomic Energy, and that concerned the length of time spent in discussing mathematics and the application of mathematics to various fields, and also there may have

"been some conversation relating to BROTHMAN's acquaintance with Dr. HAROLD UREY at Columbia University. I believe that here BROTHMAN stated to SAM that he was a former pupil of Dr. UREY's. I would like to state here that I am not confusing this incident with Dr. BERNARD KOOPMAN, and that while I am evolving this in retrospect, I am quite certain that it did occur. I am emphasizing this because that at this time, I had no idea that anything was going on in regard to Atomic Energy in the United States. It is possible that SAM did, as early a date as this, have some definite information. Also there occurred here a promise by SAM of offering BROTHMAN all of the aid possible in regard to the physical task of getting information on paper. This included stenographic services, and this matter I will take up shortly. One slip occurred during the meeting, and I do not think it was due to the wine, because I had, occasionally, seen SAM consume far more alcoholic beverages than the two glasses of wine that he had, and that occurred when SAM once referred to me as HARRY, not FRANK. He quickly covered up, however, but I do recall this slip.

"As I have stated, we put in some five hours together. A good deal of the talk was on matters completely unrelated to the subject of espionage and concerned a great deal of conversation by SAM, concerning the true state of the Soviet forces in combat with the Germans; a great deal of irrelevant details concerning life in the Soviet Union, and inevitably, since SAM was a skilled conversationalist and knew enough not to monopolize any such occasion, a tremendous amount of talk by BROTHMAN on his accomplishments in the past. Here, SAM managed to skillfully, I thought, interject how much more BROTHMAN could do in the future were he to follow instructions. This was extremely expertly done and I don't think it would have been detected by anyone except one who had had such a long and in general unsatisfactory relationship with BROTHMAN regarding the obtaining of information for the Soviet Union.

"When we left, I recall the incident very clearly, we all went downstairs to the lobby. SAM took a cab and headed uptown and finally BROTHMAN took a cab. He was so elated, that he was going back to the Chemurgy offices to work for the rest of the night.



"I believed that I stayed over in the room until the morning since it was too late to get a train, and then I finally got a train at 6:30 or 7:00 o'clock the following morning for Philadelphia.

"The next event that transpired was the matter of the Aerosol Bomb or Aerosol Dispenser for insecticides. In connection with this, which occurred early in 1943, I would like to state that on the occasion of subsequent meetings, BROTHMAN kept asking me for the Soviet stenographer, and I, in turn, kept asking SAM. As far as BROTHMAN knew, however, SAM or GEORGE as he knew him, had returned to the Soviet Union. SAM wanted to know what BROTHMAN wanted to work on and I told him that it was in connection with a dispenser for insecticides known as the Aerosol Bomb. This was a gadget, simple in design, but capable of producing a very fine, almost colloidal fog of a carrier and an insecticide which had the property of remaining suspended in the atmosphere in a closed room or tent for some 16 to 18 hours. Such was extremely useful for the troops overseas in the Pacific areas.

"When I told SAM about this, however, he was totally uninterested, possibly because of the fact that while the Soviet Troops were, it is true, fighting under extremely unsanitary conditions, still they were usually engaged in either temperate or extremely cold climates. Also, SAM was interested in things of a more direct military nature. He said to simply let it go and let BROTHMAN prepare the material as best as he could himself, and also said that I was not to help him. However, to save face with BROTHMAN, I had to obtain stenographic help, and did so in the person of Miss JENNIE RUZICKA, who at that time, lived in, I believe Hackensack, New Jersey, or in that area. In any event, it was not very far from Newark, New Jersey. I obtained the services of Miss RUZICKA through my friend TOM BLACK, and this was a last desperation move. I had considered using one of the girls at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company but had then decided that this would be too expensive a maneuver, taking a girl up to New York and returning her. This also was too dangerous in that she might begin to wonder a little too much about my activities. BLACK finally recommended Miss RUZICKA, who was possibly, at that time, engaged in working part time, possibly one day a week, for, I believe, the New Jersey State Labor Board or the State Board of Unemployment Compensation. She was a very young girl, about 16 or 17, and extremely inexperienced as a stenographer. Not only was she incapable of coping with the technical

"terms involved, this I had rather expected, but she could also not take even the simplest sentence in direct dictation without making several errors. The result was that she would type up the material which BROTHMAN would dictate and in which I would put handwritten words, and so on, which I thought would be too difficult for her, and would then submit it to me and I would then correct it as well as I could. It was so hopelessly jumbled that it always required a second session of dictating and going over and finally she would succeed in getting the story straight. After possibly two or three such attempts, she would then mail this material to my home in Philadelphia.

JENNIE RUZICKA "The meetings or the sessions with BROTHMAN and Miss RUZICKA and myself took place in the Chemurgy offices in the Graybar Building, New York. There were possibly four such meetings. This, I believe, was the maximum; there may have only been three. There were also one or two occasions in which BROTHMAN did not show up at all and JENNIE and I merely sat in the Grand Central Station and waited for unreasonable long periods of time, until I decided to send her home. I would like to state that she was completely unfamiliar with New York City, and very much confused. She was very young, as I have said, and because BLACK had told me to be very sure that she got home safely, I always made it a point to ride with her to Newark and to give her an extra dollar so that she could have cab fare home. I paid for the transportation between Newark and New York, and I also paid her, I believe, the sum of \$10 for each meeting, even for those in which no meeting with BROTHMAN occurred. The whole affair was so obviously ridiculous that BROTHMAN and I gave it up by common consent. By giving it up, the whole thing, I mean continuing to use the services of Miss RUZICKA. I did a considerable amount of work subsequent to this, however, usually on Sunday mornings, with BROTHMAN in the Chemurgy offices in which I took down handwritten notes from what BROTHMAN said concerning the aerosol process. There has since turned up in my home a considerable amount of such material as well as some of the typewritten data as completed by JENNIE RUZICKA. The material, aside from that typed by Miss RUZICKA, consists of notes by both myself and BROTHMAN. The BROTHMAN material is in his writing and contains, in addition to the written data, the design of several other aerosol dispensers such as the Westinghouse and the Pennsylvania Engineer model aerosol dispensers. These sketches were made by BROTHMAN and I have identified them as such to Agents MILLER and BRENNAN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.



"In addition to the dispenser, there have been found in my home a field filling device designed by BROTHMAN for re-filling of the aerosol dispensers in the field. This was in the form of several blueprints. None of this material was ever turned over to SAM or any other agent of the Soviet Union. I accepted this material from BROTHMAN because I did not wish to antagonize him, as I surely would have done, had I turned down this work.

"The next happening that occurred was that of the magnesium powder. This concerns the production of an extremely fine magnesium powder such as is used in flares and in tracer bullets. The idea had its genesis with HENRY GOLWYNNE, who thought that magnesium powder could be produced by the following process; that is, spraying the molten magnesium into a chamber containing an inert gas such as nitrogen or helium. The spraying was to occur through extremely fine orifices or nozzles, and the magnesium would form extremely fine globules or particles in this inert atmosphere, and would fall to the bottom of the chamber containing the inert atmosphere from which it could then be continuously removed and packaged. Such a process was a great improvement over the traditional method of producing powders from ingots whereby a series of say, eight or 12 attrition machines are set up and the particles are successively reduced smaller and smaller in size until the desired fineness is attained. There is then involved the problem of sieving out the large particles and returning them to the machines for further grinding. Also, the matter of grinding magnesium is not too happy an affair because of the danger of fire from the very small particles produced.

"It was BROTHMAN's job to design this process, I believe, it was intended for use in Australia but there may have also been the understanding that GOLWYNNE was going to try to sell this to the United States Government. Here again, BROTHMAN employed his now familiar dilatory tactics. This matter came about, that is, the magnesium powder, as a result of a process volunteered to me without any prompting on my part by ABE BROTHMAN. That is, a process which was valuable in a military sense. I believe that it may have also come about as a result of something that I may have told BROTHMAN relating to the fact that as interesting as the aerosol bomb was, it was still not too important militarily speaking, to the Soviet Union. In spite of BROTHMAN's delaying actions and promises which kept recurring, of having the whole information in one complete story ready on any one of a number of occasions,

"this never occurred. There have, however, been found in my home some five or six handwritten pages in my writing, concerning the magnesium powder process. This is just the beginning of the process, the preliminary calculations. There is also in my handwriting a diagram and some notations in BROTHMAN's handwriting. There has also been found some fragmentary single sheets in BROTHMAN's handwriting concerning calculations on the magnesium powder process.

"I would like to state now that while SAM was not much interested in the aerosol dispenser, yet he did, in the beginning, evidence some degree of concern or enthusiasm concerning the magnesium powder process. However, as weeks passed into months, and no complete process was available, finally on one occasion, I brought up the matter of both, the magnesium powder and the aerosol dispenser, to SAM, and finally SAM became very angry about this because, while I had previously given SAM to understand that both the aerosol and the magnesium powder, in particular, were the subject of interest on the part of other people beside GOLWYNNE and BROTHMAN, that at this time I made it clear to SAM that both the aerosol and the magnesium powder were entirely the products of BROTHMAN's work, upon which he reacted in the following fashion:

"He threw up his hands and made a vulgar remark and said that if it was all BROTHMAN's work, he wanted nothing to do with it.

"None of this material, accordingly, that is, either the aerosol dispenser or the magnesium powder, was ever turned over to SAM or any other Soviet agent.

"The occasion of SAM's discussion of BROTHMAN's work was in October of 1943. There was one occasion in the early fall of 1943 when I went to New York and obtained a room at the Commodore Hotel near both the Graybar Building and the Grand Central Station. BROTHMAN was to spend the day with me, working on the magnesium powder and completing the whole business. He did not show up until pretty late in the afternoon and finally, even then, spent the whole time telling me about the trouble he had had in the Chemurgy office. This was as a result of a disagreement between ARTIE WEBER and EMIL BARISH, both of whom worked for Chemurgy. WEBER was one of the partners with GOLWYNNE and BROTHMAN in

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"Chemurgy. Absolutely nothing was done on this day.

"Beginning sometime in the fall of 1942, and continuing through 1943 and into 1944, I received from BROTHMAN a considerable amount of material, mostly blueprints concerning a plant which was being put up by HENRY GOLWYNNE and Chemurgy for the Rufert Chemical Company of Seymour, Connecticut. This related to a plant for the production of nickel catalyst, both in pellet form and as vehicle impregnated.

"GOLWYNNE, I believe, was also a partial owner of the Rufert Company in conjunction with a man called JEROME. These blueprints have since been discovered in my home and I have identified them as such to Agents MILLER and BRENNAN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Many of the blueprints are those of the Graver Tank Company of Chicago, Illinois. This last mentioned firm, I believe, was doing the actual fabrication of the equipment for the Seymour plant. BROTHMAN and the Chemurgy Company were doing the design work. In this connection, it should be mentioned, that I did a good deal of work on two, possibly three occasions, for BROTHMAN in respect to working out chemical details, particularly as related to the recovery of the nickel catalyst once it had been used. It should be mentioned here that this nickel catalyst is used in connection with various hydrogenation processes, particularly as concerned with the production of fats, such as Crisco and Spry from such materials as cottonseed oil. For this work, I was paid by BROTHMAN, certainly on at least one occasion, I believe, to the extent of \$150. This was money which I needed badly for my expenses with regard to work that I was then doing with AL SLACK.

"While the Rufert Company had a laboratory in Seymour, Connecticut, still BROTHMAN was always quarreling with the chief chemist there and told me that he could never get him to run the experiments that he wanted, and that the design work would be impossible to complete unless I furnished ABE with this additional information. This work, I would like to add, was done in the evenings in the laboratories of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. On one occasion, I worked through an entire night until the following morning. None of the information on the nickel catalyst was ever

"turned over to SAM or any other Soviet agent. I am certain that I mentioned it to SAM and I am also certain that this topic came up during the meeting between SAM, BROTHMAN and myself at the Lincoln Hotel, and that on this occasion, SAM had merely side-stepped the issue and had not condemned the process as being material in which the Soviet Union was not interested. To me, however, SAM stated very plainly that they already had processes for producing fats used in cooking, and that his time and mine were far too valuable to spend on such matters. Here again, he reiterated, SAM did, that what was desired most of BROTHMAN was for him to obtain a job with a large industrial concern whereby he could give us well authenticated and accepted information on subjects in which the Soviets were interested. Such firms were mentioned as the Goodrich Rubber Company, the Goodyear Company and the United States Rubber Company.

"During my association with BROTHMAN, he also threw several legitimate jobs my way for which I obtained money, which was very necessary to my continuing my activities. One such was a proposal on the conversion of a plant owned by the B-G Interstate Corporation of Paterson, New Jersey. This firm made a malt syrup used as a sugar substitute and the people wanted to convert this plant to a distillery. I made such a survey and was paid the sum of \$500.

"To go ahead a little bit, in 1945, I was introduced by BROTHMAN to a man called SIMON MILLNER, who was working for a man called HARRY GRETSKE of the Belle Meade Farms in Virginia. This man, GRETSKE, was interested in a process which I had developed independently for producing a high test yeast from citrus molasses. This year was to be high in factors of vitamin B complex. Nothing ever came of this, though, but I did submit samples of the yeast and a proposal to MILLNER in New York City.

"In early September of 1944, after a period of several months, during which I had not seen BROTHMAN, possibly since June of that year, I met BROTHMAN on 32nd Street, near 4th Avenue, on the southeast corner, inside of a bar and restaurant. I had previously made several calls to Chemurgy and had simply been told by one of the girls that BROTHMAN was not there; either that or there was no one there in the evening when my calls were made.

"Finally, I called NAOMI BROTHMAN's wife, and she told me that he was probably in the 32nd Street office.

"I would like to interpose here that sometime early in 1944, BROTHMAN had taken me to this place on 32nd Street. The exact address is 114 East 32nd Street, and the office was on one of the higher floors, about the 11th or 12th. There was really no office there at all, but there was a crude or sketchy sort of laboratory. In this laboratory there was working one chemist, a Negro by the name of GIBBS. GIBBS was, I believe, a graduate of Fordham University, New York, and he was working on the production of DDT, and also on the production of Chloral, one of the two materials needed for the synthesis of DDT. My visit there was extremely brief, and I have no memory beyond that of being introduced to GIBBS.

"I would like to state here that at all times I used the name FRANK KESSLER except on the occasion when I did work for B-G Interstate Corporation of Paterson, New Jersey, and when I made the estimate for Dr. MILLNER; that I used the name HARRY GOLD.

"I would like to state at this time that I gave BROTHMAN to understand that my real name was FRANK KESSLER, but I gave him the name of HARRY GOLD to be used as a letter drop or as a means of getting in communication with me. Very likely, had I not done so, I would have lost complete contact with BROTHMAN and would have been very glad to do so, but once having given him this name, he could always send a telegram to that address, and these I could not ignore. I believe that the address used was that of 6823 Kindred Street, the present address of my father and brother. This would mean that I gave him the name HARRY GOLD and the address subsequent to June of 1944. At this time, only my mother, father and I were living at that address. My brother was overseas until February of 1946.

"To continue about my meeting with BROTHMAN in September of 1944, this was in the evening around 9:00 or 10:00 o'clock, I called him from the bar and he asked me to wait there until he came down. After a half of an hour, he did arrive and we had a



"sandwich and then went for a long walk. This walk was down Fourth Avenue and to the Wanamaker Store in lower Manhattan and possibly below that, and then back again, and then another complete circuit down to the Wanamaker Store and back again. There may have even been three complete circuits. We spoke for at least three hours, and most of the talking was done by BROTHMAN and I listened. The subject matter concerned the dirty deal which he had gotten from HENRY GOLWYNNE, ARTIE WEBER and a Mr. HEILIG of the Regal Chemical Company of Brooklyn, New York. Apparently, what had happened was this:

"BROTHMAN had designed the aerosol bomb for HEILIG and had done this for himself and for WEBER and not for GOLWYNNE. When GOLWYNNE found out about it, he asked ABE to turn over into Chemurgy, his and WEBER's share of whatever profits would result. BROTHMAN refused to do so and told GOLWYNNE that he had never received any money for the design of the Rufert Plant, and had said that this was a typical case, and that, when he had asked GOLWYNNE about compensation for it, GOLWYNNE had said, that as a partner in Rufert, he, GOLWYNNE, had determined that Chemurgy would do the work for free, because GOLWYNNE was also a one-third, and possibly a forty percent, stockholder in Chemurgy. When GOLWYNNE again, either on a subsequent occasion or at the same time, asked BROTHMAN to sign over his and WEBER's share of the aerosol process, BROTHMAN again refused and GOLWYNNE then said, and this must have been on a subsequent occasion, 'Well, it doesn't really matter because ARTIE WEBER has already signed over his share to me, and furthermore, ARTIE WEBER and I, meeting as majority stockholders in the Chemurgy Design Corporation, have voted to oust you from the three-man Board of Directors.'

"He then produced for BROTHMAN a signed statement by WEBER to that effect.

"A week later, BROTHMAN told me he had found out, on the occasion of a conversation with HEILIG during which HEILIG also asked him to sign a paper stating that for a certain minimum compensation, HEILIG was free of any further obligations to BROTHMAN, that HEILIG had produced the paper from WEBER stating that all of the design work on the aerosol process was WEBER's own and was not BROTHMAN's; and that the process, in effect, belonged to WEBER and he in turn, was assigning it to HEILIG. BROTHMAN told me that at this time there occurred in the Chemurgy office, just subsequent to this, an

*art*  
 "event during which WEBER asked BROTHMAN to help him with some design calculations; that is, the matters relating to some work that WEBER was doing for the Kellogg Division of the Kellogg Company of Jersey City, a large process equipment firm. BROTHMAN then said that he angrily turned on ARTIE and asked him why he hadn't first brought up the matter of signing over his rights to both Chemurgy and HEILIG without even mentioning it to ABE.

*Henry*  
 "I believe that there comes in here, particularly in regard to HEILIG, the matter of the fact that one of the reasons that BROTHMAN told me why ARTIE signed over his rights was that HEILIG had agreed to 'go to bat,' as it were, with ARTIE's Local Draft Board in Brooklyn, to prevent him from being taken into the service, and that this was also the reason for ARTIE's seeking work with the Kellogg Division, since this carried a very high exemption priority. BROTHMAN said that he accused ARTIE of both selling him out to COLWYNNE and to HEILIG, and of a variety of other misdeeds, and that finally he got so angry, he attempted to physically beat up WEBER, and had only been dissuaded from doing so by other people in the Chemurgy office. The upshot of the whole matter was that BROTHMAN was fired from both Chemurgy and the Regal Company, and along with BROTHMAN there were thrown out of work OSCAR VAGO, GUS WOLLAN, EMIL BARISH and JULES KORCHIEN.

"KORCHIEN was an architect employed part time by Chemurgy, and a friend of ABE'S. VAGO was a mechanical engineer and an extremely able draftsman. BARISH was a chemical engineer and WOLLAN was essentially a mathematician and a physicist, but was working mostly as a chemical engineer. ABE said that several days after the event occurred, and this was on the 15th of August 1944, that these four people and BROTHMAN met in the laboratory which had been used on 32nd Street, and had finally agreed that the best thing that they could do under the circumstances was to form a firm of their own. This was to be a firm which specialized in developing chemical processes and then designing the equipment for these processes. No laboratory facilities were available since the space at 32nd Street was converted into a design office. This was only one small room and a partition was put in with a desk for use of the members. The rest of the space, which had been laboratory tables, was used for drawing. ABE told me that while some of the others had contributed nominal sums such as \$200 toward

"the formation of the company, still they were practically penniless, and that the principal funds had come from personal contracts which ABE had for doing work for the Graver Tank Company and work for the Bridgeport Brass Company. The work for the Bridgeport Brass, I believe, had to do with the aerosol dispenser. I do not know the nature of the work for the Graver Company. ABE stated that he was to receive something like \$15,000 from Bridgeport Brass, possibly \$20,000, and something like \$15,000 from the Graver Tank Company. Now, whether he had already received some of this money, I do not know, but the general impression that I came away with was that a good deal of the money still was to come, and this would be used entirely for the furtherance of setting up the organization to be known as A. BROTHMAN AND ASSOCIATES.

"At either this, or at a later date, BROTHMAN explained to me that the reason for having chosen this name for the firm was that they had all agreed that BROTHMAN was the only one of the group who was well known in the chemical process field, especially through his publications for the Mc Graw-Hill Company, and that as such, this name was more likely to attract attention and business than a more descriptive one but one which did not contain the name BROTHMAN.

"I would like to explain that the ingredients of the material dispensed through the aerosol bomb were Freon 12, Sesame Oil, Pyrethrum, and DDT. The Freon was the carrier and was a liquid in the aerosol bomb and produced a fine mist when expelled through the nozzle. The Sesame Oil was a carrier for the Pyrethrum extract, which last, provided the function of knocking down the insects. The DDT, while it did not have the high knock-down of Pyrethrum, still had a far greater lasting effect and was effective on surfaces for as long as two years after they had been sprayed.

"It was as a result of BROTHMAN's work on the aerosol that he became interested in DDT, and it was on DDT that the Negro chemist, GIBBS, was working in April of 1944.

"The first time that I ever met NAOMI BROTHMAN was on an occasion when I waited for ABE at La Guardia Field when he was due to return from a trip to Washington in connection with the Buna-S.



"This was sometime in February of 1942. The only event that occurred was that we took a cab to BROTHMAN's apartment, and I continued from there to the Pennsylvania Station. We did have one brief conversation in the men's lounge during which BROTHMAN gave me some fragmentary information on Buna-S. It was also on this occasion that one of the times when I was supposed to have received a complete set of data had been planned for.

"I would like to add here that on several occasions after leaving very late at night, leaving the Chemurgy offices that is, I drove BROTHMAN over to Long Island City where he lived near Skillman Avenue, and then took the same cab back to Penn Station. At this time, it would have been impossible for ABE to get a cab driver to take him over to Long Island City without the promise of a return fare.

"Regarding the subject of remuneration, BROTHMAN never received any money as payment for work that he did for the Soviet Union, but these events did occur. On at least two occasions in regard to information that BROTHMAN said that he was obtaining for me regarding the Buna-S, I paid him sums of \$50, possibly one payment was \$50 and the other \$25. This was in connection with blueprinting expenses. BROTHMAN told me that he had to order additional blueprints and could not do so at Hendrick without arousing suspicion, so he would order them and would pay for them himself, and this was repaid to him.

"In the summer of 1942, I purchased for BROTHMAN a Voigtlander camera which was of the cut film type or film pack type. This was a second hand camera and I believe that I had purchased it at Kline and Goodman in Philadelphia. There is some possibility that I may have obtained it from AL SLACK. BROTHMAN told me that he wanted this camera in order to be able to take pictures of his child or children. This camera cost me about \$40.

"On several subsequent occasions, I supplied BROTHMAN with film pack which was very rare as was all film during this time. I may have obtained this film from AL SLACK about Christmas of 1942. Also, I purchased a scarab bracelet costing about \$8 or \$9, and an umbrella costing about \$5 or \$6 for a girl in the

"Chemurgy offices. This girl was a stenographer who had done a good deal of typing for BROTHMAN in connect on with work that he was turning over to me. Particularly, do I believe, that she had typed a good deal of material on mixing. I never met this girl, and I do not know who she is, but BROTHMAN told me that he needed a gift for her and so I made these purchases. I believe BROTHMAN turned over one of them to the girl.

"In December 1945, I purchased a six inch slide rule. This was a Keuffel and Esser slide rule in a leather carrying case, and is of the vest picket type. This cost about \$5 or \$6. There were two reasons for these gifts, and the gifts actually included only the camera and the slide rule. One was that I hadn't been able to see him for extended periods and felt somewhat guilty; the second reason was that I had been unable to make any progress whatever, and this particularly relates to the slide rule, in obtaining legitimate backing from the Soviet Union for ABE in his enterprise.

"I would like to elaborate further on this matter of legitimate backing. Starting in early 1942, and continuing through BROTHMAN's associations with Chemurgy, and into the period when he formed A. BROTHMAN AND ASSOCIATES, BROTHMAN, on many occasions, I would say at least six, openly and directly asked me if I could obtain legitimate backing from the Soviet Union so that he could openly set up an enterprise and do work on chemical processes for the Soviets. When I first mentioned this to SAM, he laughed hilariously and said that he had never heard of such d--- fool nonsense in his life.

"First, I would like to explain that by legitimate backing, BROTHMAN meant sums ranging from \$25,000 to \$50,000. Also, he envisioned setting up a complete organization, including a chemical development laboratory, a pilot plant setup for carrying out processes on a small scale, and finally, design offices. SAM, as I said, laughed hilariously and said that such was completely out of the question, and that BROTHMAN must be mad. He again reiterated his statement to the effect that the best thing that BROTHMAN could do, would be to obtain a job with a large industrial firm in the United States; that it was information from such firms that the Soviets wanted; that he was not interested in the slightest in what

"BROTHMAN might dream up; and that the Soviets were interested only in processes which either had been or were going to be actually recognized and operated successfully in the United States. I could not take back such a blunt answer as this to BROTHMAN, so I tried to soften it some way by a variety of excuses including the general one that it was not feasible now, and another one that such funds were not available right now and a variety of other dodges, but as I have said, BROTHMAN repeated his request on at least six occasions. These became more frequent, especially through the year 1945, so much so that on this one occasion in December of 1945, when I did see BROTHMAN and gave him the slide rule, he asked me in desperation for backing. This was after a lapse of quite a few months, possibly four, and again upon that occasion BROTHMAN was very insistent.

"I would like to state here that I last saw SAM in February of 1944 and that my next Soviet contact was JOHN, whom I have since identified as ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV. On one occasion in 1944, and this was very late in 1944, possibly December, and after BROTHMAN had again asked me about obtaining funds for him through the Soviets, I did mention this matter to JOHN. I did not get very far, however, and I think, as a matter of fact, that I don't believe that I got any further than BROTHMAN's name. JOHN grew very angry and said that under no conditions was I ever to meet with BROTHMAN or ever to get in touch with him again, that I had been instructed by SAM, and I will elaborate on this last, and that BROTHMAN was never to be mentioned again. I stated that I never got very far, because I never got as far as this proposition or as far as telling JOHN that I had seen BROTHMAN recently.

"With regard to seeing BROTHMAN, I would now like to state that in December of 1943, and possibly January of 1944, I was told by SAM that there was an extremely important mission coming up for me and that before he could tell me about the mission, he wanted to know would I undertake it. I unhesitatingly agreed. SAM then told me that the mission was far more important than anything that I ever done before, and concerned matters of not only immediate necessity but of world-shaking importance. He did not elaborate upon it at this meeting, but did on a subsequent occasion, but he did tell me on this first time that he brought up the matter



"of the important mission, that I was to drop completely any association with BROTHMAN and was never to ever see him again. I do not believe that BROTHMAN ever gave me any material subsequent to the material I obtained in 1944 on the Rupert Chemical Company, and this closes my association with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN on behalf of the Soviets.

"I have read the above statement, consisting of 57 pages, and am signing it as all statements contained therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) HARRY GOLD  
July 11, 1950  
Phila., Penna.

"Witnessed:  
T. SCOTT MILLER, Jr.  
Special Agent, F.B.I. Justice  
7-11-50, Phila., Pa.

RICHARD E. BRENNAN  
Special Agent, FBI  
July 11, 1950, Philadelphia, Pa.

"I wish to add the following relative to the Hotel Lincoln meeting as set in my statement dated July 11, 1950 and appearing on Pages 32 through 36. This meeting was attended by SEMEV SEMENOV, BROTHMAN and myself.

"Some weeks later I was waiting for BROTHMAN in Grand Central Station in New York City; this was in the portion of the station near the Graybar Building and where the ramp leads out to Lexington Avenue. BROTHMAN emerged in the company of several other men; because of these strange people I made no attempt to make my presence known to ABE. BROTHMAN, however, saw me, and he and a blond man left the group and came up to me. ABE said, 'FRANK, this is ARTIE WEBER.' WEBER then smiled and said, "Shake the hand that shook the hand of ———", you know."

Reesler  
"I was very much disconcerted at this because I immediately knew that WEBER was referring to ABE's meeting with SEMENOV. However, I managed to make some non-committal statement

"and no further mention was made of this incident.

"But the next time that I saw ABE, however, I did very directly ask him whether he had talked to ARTIE about the Lincoln Hotel meeting with GEORGE. BROTHMAN assured me that he had not and no further conversation was held on this subject.

(Signed) HARRY GOLD  
July 12, 1950  
Philadelphia, Penna.

"Witnessed:  
T. SCOTT MILLER, Jr.  
Special Agent, F.B.I.  
7-12-50, Phila., Pa.

RICHARD E. BRENNAN  
Special Agent, F.B.I.  
July 12, 1950  
Philadelphia, Pa."

On the same date, HARRY GOLD in a signed statement gave the following information concerning conversations he had with BROTHMAN relative to their stories given to the FBI and the Federal Grand Jury:

"July 11, 1950  
Philadelphia, Penna.

"I, HARRY GOLD, hereby make the following voluntary statement to T. SCOTT MILLER, JR., and RICHARD E. BRENNAN, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made me, and I realize that I do not have to make any statement, and any statement I do make may be used against me in a Court of Law. I realize that I have a right to counsel.

"The events I am going to describe occurred during the two year period when I was employed by the firm of A. BROTHMAN AND ASSOCIATES of New York.

"The affair actually began one or two days prior to Memorial Day 1947. I had been working in the Elmhurst Laboratory

"of the firm and had then reached the point where further work required my going in to the Engineers Club Library in Manhattan. The time was about 3:00 in the afternoon. I left the laboratory and on the way to Manhattan got off the subway at Queens Plaza, so that I could stop in to the Design Offices of A. BROTHMAN and Associates, which is located at 29-28 41st Avenue, Long Island City. The building in which the BROTHMAN Design Offices are located is called the Chatham-Phoenix. When I had emerged from the subway, and just as I was crossing the street to the entrance of the building, this is on the side of the street nearest the subway, one of the BROTHMAN employees, an electrical engineer whose name is SOL FANSHEL was leaving the building. In the middle of the street he accosted me and said, but not too excitedly, 'Did you know that some Government men are upstairs talking to ABE?' It may be possible that in place of the phrase, 'Government men,' that FANSHEL used the words 'Internal Revenue men,' I cannot exactly recall; in any case, I was not very much disturbed, and went directly up to the offices with the purpose of consulting with ABE to see whether there was anything further beyond what I had projected to look up in the chemical literature.

"The following conversation took place immediately as BROTHMAN approached me in the office when I arrived. While some of the conversation is set forth in quotes, it is substantially what BROTHMAN told me upon this occasion.

"When I arrived in the office, BROTHMAN was in a state of great excitement, he immediately went forward to meet me.

"The first thing BROTHMAN said was, 'The FBI were here—they know everything—they know all about us—they know you were a courier—they have a photograph of you and me together in a restaurant! Look, we don't have much time. Look, HARRY, you've GOLD got to get this straight. You have got to tell the same story I told of how we met. Look, do you know this guy JOHN?' I told BROTHMAN that I did not know JOHN, and asked BROTHMAN what he was like. BROTHMAN then said, 'Look, HARRY, you have got to get this description straight!' BROTHMAN then described to me a photograph which he said had been shown by Agents of the FBI to him, which photograph BROTHMAN said was of JOHN. BROTHMAN described JOHN to me as a wizened sort of fellow with reddish hair and a receding

GOLLISH



JOHN

"hair line. BROTHMAN told me that JOHN's name was something like 'COLLISH.' After describing JOHN to me, BROTHMAN wanted to know if I 'got that?' and I said that I had. BROTHMAN then said, 'Look, you have got to make some sort of story right away as to how you met this man--remember--you've got to say JOHN introduced you to me. Look, I told them that JOHN was an entrepreneur, and that you and I worked together for him, with you evaluating chemical processes.' I then asked BROTHMAN how the FBI got the photograph of myself and him. BROTHMAN then said, 'I don't know, they've got them--a lot of them--photographs of everyone.'

"About the middle of this limited conversation, BROTHMAN said to me, 'Someone has ratted--it must be that bitch HELEN!' BROTHMAN also said to me, 'Those fellows out there are going to see you--they may be on their way out there now. I promised them I would not talk with you, so don't let on that we've talked about this. You've got to cover me up and tell them the same story that I told you.'

"BROTHMAN then began urging that I leave immediately for the laboratory, although I wished to stay and have further conversation about this matter, as the full import of it had just been realized by me.

"One of the last things that BROTHMAN told me before I left the office was that Miss MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ had left in BROTHMAN's car for the office of GIBBY NEEDLEMAN, who was an attorney employed by the Amtorg Trading Corporation.

"I left the office and returned by subway to the laboratory. On the ride back to Elmhurst I thought of a man whom I had known at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. This man's name was CARTER HOODLESS, and he had been about a year or so older than I, and had been the son of C. R. HOODLESS, one of the men who had a large interest, both financial and especially executive, in the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. W. H. HOODLESS, who at one time was in complete control of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, had been a brother of C. R. HOODLESS. I had known CARTER HOODLESS very well, and I chose him as the person whom I would use to explain to the FBI as to the fictitious manner in which I had met JOHN COLLISH.

JOHN GOLLISH

"I would like to state that I had never heard this name before until BROTHMAN told me that name a few moments previous to this time.

"I particularly chose CARTER HOODLESS because of the fact that he had died about four years previous.

"I returned to the laboratory and tried to busy myself about my duties there. In about an hour, and this would make it about 4:30, two men entered the laboratory. They looked around and, even though both were looking directly at me in the small space where we worked, they asked, 'Is there a Mr. HARRY GOLD here?' I replied that I was HARRY GOLD. They said that they had just recently spoken with ABE BROTHMAN, and desired to converse with me further about some matters that he'd mentioned. These men identified themselves to me as Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. We went outside and sat in O'BRIEN's car for a brief while until the personnel of the laboratory had gone home. Shortly before the agents had arrived, MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ entered the laboratory and told me that ABE had gone home with a splitting headache. MIRIAM was still there, but was on the point of leavin, when the agents arrived.

"When everyone had gone home, the agents and I re-entered the laboratory and had a very long conversation, lasting from about 5:15 until about 9:00 o'clock that night. In the course of the conversation I told them the following story. That in October or November of 1941, I had attended a Philadelphia Section Meeting of the American Chemical Society. This meeting was held in the Franklin Institute, as they customarily were. I said that I had previously agreed to meet CARTER HOODLESS at this meeting. I said that when I had entered the meeting hall CARTER had gone forward to greet me and had said that he had a friend here who was anxious to meet me. CARTER had introduced me to this friend, and had introduced him as JACOB GOLLIS or GOLLISH; I cannot recall now whether BROTHMAN had told me during our earlier talk in the office that the agents had referred to the man as JACOB, or whether the agents in their talk with me had referred to him as JACOB. I do recall, and very distinctly, the fact that I was shown a number of photographs, possibly five or six, one of which was that of the small wizened man with the receding hairline and a somewhat wry grin on his features, whom I identified to them as the man to whom CARTER

"had introduced me that night at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia.

Jacob

"To continue with the story that I was telling the FBI, I told them that after the Chemical Society meeting was over, and that this principally had consisted of a talk by some prominent visiting chemist, (this was the normal procedure, what business there had to be transacted usually was done in Committee, and the evening was normally, completely taken up by the talk of a visiting chemist, usually one of prominence in his particular field), that we, GOLLIS and I, had left CARTER HOODLESS and had gone into downtown Philadelphia to a restaurant in the neighborhood of Broad and Locust Streets. I had told them that this restaurant was Tendler's. I also told them that I went there with GOLLIS upon his invitation. I continued with 'my made up story.' I said, during the course of a two or three hour conversation, that GOLLIS had explained to me that he was a Mechanical Engineer and a promoter, and that he knew a very excellent Chemical Engineer in New York City. I had said that this Chemical Engineer was designing processes for GOLLIS, and that GOLLIS needed a Chemist to check on the reliability of the chemical information that was being given. I said that GOLLIS had become very expansive and had explained to me that I would be paid well for this work that I was to do, and that he had painted a very glowing picture of the future. I also said that GOLLIS had given me the name of the man and his office address and telephone number. The name that had been given to me was that of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, and while I had not recalled the phone number, I had been told that he worked for the Hendrick Manufacturing Company of New York City. GOLLIS, I said, had told me to get in touch with BROTHMAN in the near future, and to meet him and begin working with this Chemical Engineer. I also told Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN that GOLLIS had never given me his address in New York, and further, that during his conversation he had not struck me as being a man who had the technical knowledge necessary for that of a Mechanical Engineer. I told the Agents that during the course of the conversation I had been somewhat taken in, but that on calmer reflection a little later, the whole story began to have somewhat of a false air. The next events that took place (according to this story), were that I had called BROTHMAN in New York City, and after one or two unsuccessful attempts, had gone to see him there. I stated that from the very beginning I was fascinated by BROTHMAN's tremendous knowledge and ability, and that from the very first we had become close friends. I stated that I



"made, during the period from November or December 1941 until sometime in late Spring or early Summer of 1942, some six or seven trips to see BROTHMAN, all to New York; that on several of these trips I had worked at BROTHMAN's home in Sunnyside, Long Island. I stated that on two or possibly three occasions BROTHMAN had given me some design material consisting principally of isolated blueprints of various reaction vessels, and that I had taken them home with me. I further stated that about three or four weeks after I first met GOLLIS, that he had called me at my home, (he had obtained my home address and telephone number from me on the occasion of our first meeting), and that he said that he had merely verified on the occasion of this first call that I had gotten in touch with BROTHMAN. He had also said that he was just passing through Philadelphia and could not see me that evening. I stated that there were possibly some three subsequent calls, each about a month apart, and that on each occasion GOLLIS had been very evasive when I asked when I could see him. I then stated that subsequent to February or early March of 1942, I had never heard from or seen GOLLIS. I further said in my statement to the Agents that BROTHMAN and I had not discussed GOLLIS very much, but that on one or two occasions when we had, we had come to the agreement that he was just a fly-by-night promoter with no substantial funds to back up his enterprises, and that BROTHMAN and I had both agreed that we doubted that we would ever hear from him again. On the occasion of making this statement to Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN, I told them, upon their questioning, that I did not know but what these two or three blueprints that BROTHMAN gave me might still be in my home in Philadelphia.

"The entire preceding story which I told Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN of the FBI is completely false, and is a product only of my imagination. The only item resembling truth in it is that concerning the blueprints which I did actually pick up from BROTHMAN early in our relationship, but these blueprints were not picked up at the behest of GOLLIS, whom I never knew, but on instructions from another person.

MIRIAM

"The interview with Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN was concluded about 9:00 o'clock that evening. About 9:30, MOSKOWITZ and BROTHMAN came out to the laboratory in BROTHMAN's car. It may be possible that they had called before leaving for Elmhurst to see whether the agents had gone. In any case, when they arrived,

"the three of us went to eat in a restaurant along Queens Boulevard in the Rego Park section of Queens. This restaurant is called 'Sunny's of Chinatown.' We had dinner in the restaurant, but before that and while we were still in the laboratory, BROTHMAN had wanted to know how I had carried off my conversation with the agents. Just as I was going to reply, MOSKOWITZ interrupted and assured ABE that I had been extremely nonchalant when the agents entered. I told BROTHMAN that I believed that the whole affair had gone very well. MIRIAM

GOLD  
"ABE's opening remark to me after getting into the restaurant was 'HARRY, you don't blame me for having brought your name into this, do you? I thought since they would eventually uncover you because of our long close association, that it would be better for me to bring you in myself and at the very beginning.' The long close association to which BROTHMAN had referred specifically meant the manner in which I had been working for ABE at A. BROTHMAN and Associates since May of 1946. There was not very much conversation during our meal in the Chinese restaurant, and we returned to the laboratory about 10:30. I still had a considerable amount of work to do that evening. When MOSKOWITZ went out on an errand, possibly to obtain some coffee, I related to BROTHMAN in detail the story that I had told Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN. I recall that BROTHMAN said, 'Look, HARRY, I got to know all about you. What can they find out that I don't know?' I then told BROTHMAN that in reality I had never been married, and further, that my brother was still alive and had not been killed in the Pacific, and that I lived with my family in Philadelphia. I had previously told BROTHMAN that I was married and that my brother had been killed in the Pacific. I recall that BROTHMAN made many recriminations for my having told these falsehoods, but he said that he did not think these points would be serious. The greater portion of the conversation at the above time consisted of my telling BROTHMAN the same story I had told the agents about my fictitious meeting with JACOB COLLIS. We did not have any time to go over BROTHMAN's story to the agents about the manner in which BROTHMAN met me. At this time ABE and I realized that there was a discrepancy in the stories we had related to the FBI Agents. I had told them that I had originally met BROTHMAN in 1941, but ABE had told the Agents that he had met me in 1940. He decided to belittle the importance of this discrepancy, and at that time ABE told me that I could always use the excuse that my memory was faulty. BROTHMAN expressed

"concern to me that I might have had other dealings in my association with the Soviets with which he was not familiar.

"I would like to explain here that my actual contacting BROTHMAN from September 1941 to sometime in 1944 was for the purpose of securing from him technical information in which the Soviet Union might be interested. The true part of my story to the FBI Agents, that is, my obtaining blueprints from ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, was actually in connection with my activities on behalf of the Soviet Union.

"Continuing, BROTHMAN seemed worried that he would become involved with the FBI because of his known association with me, and for that reason wanted to know what other activity I'd engaged in other than with him. I told ABE at this time that no one knew of any of my other activities, and suggested to ABE that he should not mention any other activities of mine in front of anyone, particularly MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ.

"From the first time that I met BROTHMAN, up until the time I went to work for him in May of 1946, he did not know my true name, as I had originally introduced myself to him under the name of FRANK KESSLER. He also knew that I used the name of HARRY GOLD, but he did not know whether either one of these names was my true name.

"Continuing with the conversation at the laboratory, I told ABE that I was a little concerned about the explanation for my using the name of FRANK KESSLER in my dealings with ABE. I suggested to ABE that the FBI was certain to get in touch with ARTIE WEBER, and that ARTIE WEBER only knew me as FRANK KESSLER. At this time I suggested to ABE that it was possible that I could use the idea of my fear of Dr. GUSTAV T. REICH, my superior at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, as the reason I was dealing with BROTHMAN under an assumed name. The fear would be based on the fact that I, as a chemist of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, would have been criticized for doing independent work on chemical processes outside of my work at Pennsylvania Sugar. BROTHMAN thought that such an explanation would be a very shrewd stroke indeed. At this time BROTHMAN suggested that as an additional explanation for our association, that we make up a story that we were collaborating in writing a book on chemical processes, with ABE writing the book and my doing the chemical background. I was



"dubious about this story and believe that I only used it upon one occasion and that was when I was questioned by Agents T. S. MILLER and R. E. BRENNAN between May 15 and May 21, 1950.

"During this conversation with BROTHMAN he mentioned several names to me, one of which I recall was HARRY SILVERMASTER, and asked me if I had ever used any of these names, adding that the FBI Agents, SHANNON and O'BRIEN had mentioned these names to BROTHMAN. I told ABE that I had never used any of these names, which was true.

"Either that night, or possibly the following night at about 3:00 o'clock in the morning, as BROTHMAN was dropping me off at the Pennsylvania Station on 7th Avenue, in front of the main entrance, he said very bitterly, 'What sort of a damned fool is it who takes a person so closely tied in with all this affair and obtains for that person a job in Philadelphia?' The person to whom BROTHMAN was referring was THOMAS L. BLACK, a friend of mine since February of 1933, and BROTHMAN was specifically referring to the fact that I had been instrumental in obtaining employment for BLACK on a consulting basis with the CHARLES W. BERG Laboratories in Philadelphia. This event had occurred sometime in late 1945. He was also very bitter about the fact that on five or six occasions I had brought BLACK out to the BROTHMAN Laboratories in Elmhurst, at BROTHMAN's request, to aid in work which we were then pursuing for A. BROTHMAN and Associates. This statement of BROTHMAN's infuriated me, especially since BLACK had been brought up to help at the BROTHMAN Laboratories at BROTHMAN's specific request, and had come from Philadelphia to New York at his own expense and had never been reimbursed for these expenses, nor paid for the work he had done in ABE's Laboratory. I do not recall whether the name 'BLACK' was actually mentioned in this conversation between ABE and myself or whether the mention was confined to the name 'TOM', BLACK but there was no doubt that ABE and I both were talking about THOMAS L. BLACK.

"ABE also asked me at this time if THOMAS BLACK had ever used the name of HARRY SILVERMASTER, or the other several names he previously asked me if I had used, and which had been mentioned to him by Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN. From BROTHMAN's conversation he

"gave me the definite impression that he was of the opinion that BLACK was the so-called master mind of the group who were obtaining technical information for the Soviets, such as the information ABE had been furnishing me from 1941 until 1944. I recall that the argument over BLACK between ABE and myself almost culminated in a fist fight which was prevented by the intervention of MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ, who was in the car with us.

*Thomas L. Black*

"I went to Philadelphia that weekend and returned to New York Sunday night, and then drove with the BROTHMANs to Peekskill, New York, where we spent the night in ABE's summer home near there.

"While at this summer home ABE told me that he had been in touch with GIBBY NEEDLEMAN, but stated that he had given NEEDLEMAN very little facts concerning the association of BROTHMAN and myself. ABE told me that NEEDLEMAN suggested to him that should BROTHMAN be recontacted by FBI Agents, he should tell them that he was too busy to see them. However, after talking it over, ABE and I agreed that it would be best to give the appearance of trying to cooperate with the FBI.

"Also at Peekskill, I told ABE that while I was home over the Memorial Day weekend, two FBI Agents had made a search of my home, but more in the nature of an inquiry than a complete scrutiny, and had seemed particularly concerned about the blueprints of the Hendrick Company, which I had mentioned to Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN. I told ABE that once I had assured these Agents there were none around, they had accepted my word. BROTHMAN seemed especially critical of the fact that I had gone home over Memorial Day, and seemed particularly concerned with the fact that my purpose in doing so was to destroy incriminating evidence which I may have had in my home, and which particularly related to my activities for the Soviet Union outside of those concerned with BROTHMAN.

"I would like to add that the week following Memorial Day, I was again visited by Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN at the BROTHMAN Laboratories. On this occasion they asked further questions relating to my story concerning CARTER HOODLESS and

Jacob "COLLIS", and also they returned to me my Coast Guard Pass which had on it my photograph taken in 1942.

"About three or four weeks after ABE had been questioned by FBI Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN, he received a summons, directing him to testify before a Grand Jury in New York City. When I first saw BROTHMAN after he got this summons, and which meeting was in the office of A. BROTHMAN and Associates, he used a very accusing tone toward me in informing me of the fact that he had received the summons. He let everyone in the office infer that he was being made the 'goat' for my activities. At this time ABE wanted to know whether I had told him everything. By this I took it to mean whether I had told ABE all of my background or any activities which the investigating agents might uncover at a later date. I told ABE that I had.

"Shortly after ABE had received this summons, but before he testified before the Grand Jury, he went to see an attorney in New York City whose name I cannot recall, except I think his first name is TOM, and his last name is an Irish one. I do recall that a Mr. FOWLER HAMILTON was a member of this firm.

"When ABE came back to the office after talking with this attorney, he told me that he had told this lawyer the same story which he had given to the FBI Agents when he was first questioned by them. Following this, but before ABE testified, he asked me several times if I had told him everything, and especially would he 'get caught short while testifying?'

"Upon receipt of the summons ABE's first reaction had been that he would tell the Grand Jury the true story of his work for the Soviet Union, and would take this stand, saying 'What the devil, the information was never utilized by the Soviet Union, since they later purchased plants covering the information on the Buna-S synthetic rubber, and a good deal of it was design work which they could themselves have done.' I do not recall the exact circumstances, but I do know that MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ and GIBBY NEEDLEMAN and later I, succeeded in dissuading BROTHMAN from such a foolhardy procedure, telling him that such an admission was exactly what the Federal authorities were looking for.



"I recall that I was with ABE during the evening of the day he testified before the Grand Jury at either the office of A. BROTHMAN and Associates, or in a restaurant nearby called ANTON TOKARSKI's. ABE told me that the Grand Jury had dug up a very complete story of his youth, and that the attorney had hammered these facts at the Jury to show that ABE was an exceedingly brilliant person and as such, was a person of very erratic and radical tendencies who was just the type who would become engaged in espionage activities. I recall ABE telling me that these attorneys were T. VINCENT QUINN and THOMAS DONEGAN; ABE said that DONEGAN in particular had done most of the 'hatchet work.' BROTHMAN seemed well pleased at his behavior before the Grand Jury and said that he had, 'neither cringed, flinched, or begged.' ABE told me that in his opinion the Grand Jury had been 'stuffed to the gills with stories of spying.' I then asked ABE if my name had been mentioned before the Grand Jury, and ABE assured me that it had not been mentioned. ABE told me that he understood, either from the attorneys or from someone else, that ABE had only come into the Grand Jury inquiry at the tail end of the proceeding and that he, BROTHMAN, was among the last witnesses to be called.

"About three or four weeks after this I had returned from the library in New York City, and had arrived at BROTHMAN's office at about 10:00 or 11:00 P.M. He gave me a summons which had been mailed to me at the laboratory, and which someone in the laboratory had brought over to ABE's office. This summons directed me to appear before the Grand Jury to testify on the 31st of July, 1947. At this time BROTHMAN said, 'HARRY, don't be scared GOLD or frightened, but you are going to be called before the Grand Jury—you don't have anything to worry about—we'll go over the story together, and as long as you tell the same story that I did, everything will be O.K.' ABE then handed me the summons.

"I then went to the Elmhurst Laboratory of A. BROTHMAN and Associates and worked until 5:00 or 6:00 AM the following morning. I had originally wanted to go visit my family in Philadelphia immediately after seeing the summons, but ABE told me that he had made an appointment for me to visit the same attorney he had seen, and whom I have previously described above, the following morning. I did not see this attorney the following morning, but did see him the following evening, and told him the same story that I had told Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN.

Ton

"Later that evening after seeing the attorney, and at about 11:00 or 12:00 P.M., in BROTHMAN's office, I saw ABE. I told ABE that I wanted to talk with him about his testimony, but ABE instead talked with a number of the employees of A. BROTHMAN and Associates who were in the office at that time, and then suggested to me that I go with him to drive MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ home. We got in the car and started out, during which time I kept reminding ABE that we had something very important to talk about, but ABE kept brushing it off and went into a great dissertation on political theory and the declining state of capitalism. After making several stops, such as to eat watermelon and other time-killing incidents, we finally arrived at ABE's garage in Sunnyside at about 4:00 AM on the day I was to appear before the Grand Jury. After wasting some more time talking with the garage attendant, we began walking around in the neighborhood of ABE's home in Sunnyside, Queens, New York, and conversed. I kept reminding him about the fact that I was to testify that day before the Grand Jury, but ABE did not seem too concerned about this. ABE told me if I were to be confronted with some conflicting statement or date in my testimony, I was to use the excuse that it had all happened some years ago and I had a faulty memory. During this walk I again repeated to ABE the story which I had given the Agents about the manner in which I originally met ABE, which was the story I planned to tell the Grand Jury that day. ABE told me not to act frightened before the Grand Jury, but to be dignified and calm. He told me not to appear to be begging for clemency or mercy or for understanding on their part, and even, if necessary, to a certain extent to be defiant. In general, the tenor of this advice was that I was to tell the false story of how I had met COLLIS through CARTER HOODLESS and then through COLLIS had met ABE. This ABE was very insistent upon.

Jacob

"I then told ABE that on occasions in the past I had taken trips by railroad and plane, and possibly the FBI could locate records of these trips. Although I did not come out and say that these trips were in connection with my Soviet espionage activity, it was certainly understood by both of us that these trips were connected with such. ABE assured me that it would be very unlikely that any record of such trips could be found in view of the large number of people who were traveling by both plane and railroad at that time.

"At this time ABE's wife, NAOMI BROTHMAN, was spending the summer at ABE's summer home in Peekskill, New York, and at ABE's request I was living with him in his apartment in Sunnyside at 42-08 42nd Street, Queens.

"We finally got to bed and after two hours of sleep I got up and dressed, and was ready to leave ABE's apartment to go to testify before the Grand Jury. ABE was still in bed. ABE wished me good luck and again said, 'Look, HARRY, you don't hold it against me for having brought your name into this, do you?' Go 20

"One other event that occurred during our walk along Skillman Avenue early on the morning of July 31. ABE at that time told me that the Agents of the FBI had been to question JULES KORCHIEN, and had elicited from him the information that prior to May of 1946, KORCHIEN had met me and I had been introduced to JULES by ABE as FRANK KESSLER, and KORCHIEN had identified me to these Agents as FRANK KESSLER. I remonstrated to ABE and demanded to know why he had not seen JULES immediately after ABE's first questioning by the FBI, so that JULES would not use the name FRANK KESSLER as a name by which he knew me. ABE said he had been so busy at that time, particularly with the various affairs at A. BROTHMAN and Associates, that the matter had just 'slipped his mind.' We did not discuss this matter any further, except that I said that it was unfortunate that it had happened, but we agreed that I would tell the story, were I questioned, that I had used the name FRANK KESSLER because of fear that Dr. REICH would become aware of my doing outside work with BROTHMAN while I was still employed for the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. We mutually agreed that this story was a good one.

"After I testified before the Grand Jury, I again went to see the lawyer, TOM, and gave him an outline of what I had testified to. I then went to ABE's office and he and I had lunch together at TOKARSKI's Restaurant. There I gave in outline form, orally, the testimony which I had given before the Grand Jury, and further, that I thought that I had succeeded in putting across to the Grand Jury the fact that I was a blunderer, and in a very weak fashion, that I may or may not have been implicated in what the Grand Jury was probing into, that is, Soviet espionage.



"I would like to state here that about the time Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN first questioned ABE and myself, I had received no pay for my work at A. BROTHMAN and Associates for about a couple of months. There had been some discussion about my leaving ABE's employment, but after Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN questioned us, ABE told me that I had better stay around, because in the event either of us were questioned further by Agents, we would be together so we could check up with each other on our stories to the Agents. This admonition was repeated on several occasions by ABE up until June of 1948, when I finally left A. BROTHMAN and Associates. On the occasion when I finally left A. BROTHMAN and Associates, in June of 1948, ABE told me that he wanted to go over my story one more time, but I told him there was no point in it because I was well acquainted with the story. One of ABE's final remarks was, 'Remember when the Rover Boys come around, you'll want to tell the same story you did before.' ABE might possibly have added as a last remark, 'Don't pull a LOUIE BUDENZ.'

"I recall that the above remarks were made by ABE to me in such a way that they appeared to imply a threat. These remarks were made late on Saturday morning or very early on a Saturday afternoon in the first week in June 1948, and were made in the BROTHMAN offices, while BROTHMAN was sitting at his desk and I was sitting in a chair near him.

"I would like to add one more point. After ABE had shown me the summons requesting me to appear before the Grand Jury on the 31st of July 1948, he gave me a typewritten copy of his testimony as he had detailed it to his lawyer. I never had much chance to more than glance at this, and in addition, ABE assured me that it was not complete, as he had left out many things purposely, believing that it would be best for the lawyer not to know about these details.

"Although prior to May of 1946, ABE had known me under the name of FRANK KESSLER, I had given him the name of HARRY GOLD, 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as a person to whom ABE could direct a letter or communicate with me.

"Agents BRENNAN and MILLER have exhibited a letter dated in August of 1945, directed to me at the above address and signed by ABRAHAM BROTHMAN. This letter requested that I do some work on the synthesis of methyl methacrylate monomer, which process ABE was working on at that time.

"ABE never did actually know my true name to be HARRY GOLD until I explained the matter to him when I went to work for him in May of 1946. I would like to add that in reference to the statement on Page 20 relative to ABE's admonition that I remain with him in case we were re-questioned by the F.B.I., that my real reason for staying with A. BROTHMAN and Associates was not this fear of further questioning, but out of loyalty to a foundering firm.

"I have read the above statement consisting of this and 21 typewritten pages and have signed each page because all of the information contained therein is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

.(Signed) HARRY GOLD  
July 11, 1950  
Phila., Penna.

"Witnessed:  
T. SCOTT MILLER, JR.  
Special Agent, FBI Justice  
7-11-50, Phila., Pa.

RICHARD E. BRENNAN  
Special Agent, FBI  
July 11, 1950, Philadelphia, Pa."

On July 13, 1950 HARRY GOLD furnished the following supplemental signed statement relative to ABRAHAM BROTHMAN testifying before a Federal Grand Jury in New York City in 1947:

"July 13, 1950  
Philadelphia, Pa.

"I, HARRY GOLD, give the following voluntary statement to T. SCOTT MILLER, Jr., and RICHARD E. BRENNAN, both of whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice. No threats or promises have been made to me, and I have been advised that any statement I make may be used against me in a court of law. I have been advised that I have a right to counsel.

"I would like to relate some events which transpired in relation to ABRAHAM BROTHMAN testifying before a Federal Grand Jury, in New York City, in late June or early July of 1947.

"About a month after Memorial Day of 1947 and on, I believe, a Monday, I had spent the day at one of the technical libraries in New York City. I returned to the BROTHMAN offices in the Chatham-Phenix Bldg. in Long Island City at about 8:00 p.m. Present were, ABE BROTHMAN, OSCAR VAGO, SOL FANSHEL and BOB PETERSON.

"ABE appeared to be very agitated and cut me short when I began to tell him of the work I had done at the library. ABE told me that he had received a summons to appear before a Federal Grand Jury in down-town New York. He immediately wanted to know if I had received a summons. I told ABE that I didn't know, but told ABE that if I had received one, it would probably be at the PEREIRA's, the home at which I had until recently roomed in Jackson Heights. As it was late in the evening, we decided that I should not go to PEREIRA's that night, but wait until the following morning.

"Both BROTHMAN and I understood that ABE was being subpoenaed to testify about the matter which had been discussed by ABE and FBI Agents three or four weeks previously.

"ABE at this time was very angry and said that the whole affair was ridiculous, and that a great farce was being perpetrated. He said that he would be no party to any such goings on. He said that instead of taking the stand and trying to lie and squirm his way out of the accusations, he would make a clean breast of the whole matter. ABE said that he would



JAC o b

"state the whole story about ~~X~~COLLUSH ~~X~~HELEN" and myself. He also said, 'What the devil, the information was never utilized by the Soviet Union, since they later purchased plants covering the information on Buna-S, synthetic rubber, and Houdry cracking process, and a good deal of it was design work which they themselves could have done.' There was also a statement by ABE to the effect that in any case, the information submitted had all been of ABE's own design.

"I replied that such a course would be extremely foolhardy, and that ABE should certainly think a great deal more before deciding on such a stand. I did not press this point because of ABE's extreme agitation, and also because ABE told me that he was not to testify until Thursday of that week. I then left for the BROTHMAN laboratory in Elmhurst.

"Early the next or Tuesday morning, I went out to Jackson Heights, and found out from Mr. PEREIRA that I had not received a summons. Later that morning, on my way to one of the libraries in New York City, I stopped at ABE's home in Sunnyside and told him that I had received no summons. I recall that ABE's reaction was that this was a good omen.

"I spent the day and the evening at the library. On the way out to the laboratory that evening, I stopped by at the office, at about 10:00 p.m. Here I met a very hostile and accusing atmosphere on the part of the entire BROTHMAN staff. These people were: ~~X~~VAGO, ~~X~~FANSHEL and ~~X~~GERSON and, I believe, MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ. I got the very definite impression from the manner in which I was being glared at, that ABE had convinced everyone that in some manner, I had told such a story to the investigating agents as to completely exonerate myself, and to fix the entire blame on ABE. Further, shortly before I left the office for the lab, BROTHMAN called FANSHEL over to him and they held a whispered conversation, during which time FANSHEL occasionally glanced at me. FANSHEL and BROTHMAN then went downstairs.

"The next evening, probably Wednesday, BROTHMAN, MOSKOWITZ and I had dinner at Topsy's Restaurant on Queens Blvd. At Topsy's, ABE told me about his conversation with the lawyer, TOM, whose last name I cannot recall right now.

MIRIAM

"At one point during dinner, ABE left MOSKOWITZ and me and went to the men's room. While he was gone, MOSKOWITZ told me, with very evident relief, that during the day, she and GIBBY NEEDLEMAN had finally succeeded in convincing ABE of the foolhardiness of his contemplated course of testifying, to the effect that he gave information to the Soviet Union.

"MOSKOWITZ told me that it had taken a good deal of persuasion on the part of herself and NEEDLEMAN, and finally NEEDLEMAN, thru pure logic, had succeeded in convincing ABE, that to reveal the fact that he knowingly gave information to the Soviet Union, would be exactly what the Federal authorities wanted. MOSKOWITZ told me that NEEDLEMAN had emphasized to ABE that the newspapers and the U.S. Attorney would both succeed in hammering home the fact that information had passed from ABE to the Soviet Union and that ABE's side of the story would never be brought out, because he would never be given the opportunity to do so.

"Before we went to Topsy's, ABE told me that he had that day received a notice to the effect that he was to testify Friday instead of Thursday.

"On Thursday night, or the night before ABE testified, I again questioned him as to whether he had given up his foolish idea of telling the truth to the Grand Jury, and he assured me that he had.

"I have read the above statement, consisting of this and five other handwritten pages, and am signing each page as all the information contained therein is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) HARRY GOLD  
July 13, 1950  
Phila., Penna.

"Witnessed:  
T. SCOTT MILLER, Jr.  
F.B.I. Justice  
Phila., Pa. 7-13-50

RICHARD E. BRENNAN  
Special Agent, FBI, Philadelphia, Pa. July 13, 1950."

PH 65-4318

AT CARBONDALE, PA.

Mr. J. K. MC WILLIAMS, Estimating Engineer of the Hendrick Manufacturing Company, Carbondale, Pennsylvania, advised Special Agent ALBERT L. PIERCE on July 12, 1950 that the Hendrick Manufacturing Company has never in its history ever made design or considered making any type of turbine engine for aircraft or otherwise. Mr. MC WILLIAMS said that to the best of his knowledge, BROTHMAN never worked on any engines for any other company.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -



PH 65-4318

REFERENCE

Report of SA ROBERT G. JENSEN dated July 5,  
1950 at Philadelphia, Pa.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

DATE: July 11, 1950

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, was.,  
ESPIONAGE - R.

On the afternoon of July 11, 1950, Mr. James McInerney, of the Department, referred to our recent memorandum, setting forth the background of the Brothman case and pointing out that the statute of limitations will run on the perjury and subornation of perjury angles the latter part of this month. Mr. McInerney advised that the Department was of the opinion that there was not sufficient proof to indict Brothman for perjury or subornation of perjury. However, the Department is of the opinion that Brothman should again be brought before the Federal Grand Jury at once. He advised that Mr. Fred Strine, of the Department, will go to New York tonight for the purpose of discussing this matter with Mr. Thomas J. Donegan and Brothman will be brought before the Grand Jury this coming Thursday or Friday to again put him on record before a Grand Jury on his previous story, as furnished to the Grand Jury which heard the Silvermaster case in 1947.

Mr. McInerney wanted to know whether Mr. Donegan was acquainted with recent developments in the Brothman case. I advised him that we had not furnished copies of the Brothman reports to Mr. Donegan, inasmuch as the Gold case was handled before a Grand Jury in the Eastern District of New York, but that any assistance that Mr. Donegan may need from the New York Office will be given to him immediately.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the New York Office be advised at once of the Department's opinion in this matter and that Mr. Donegan and Mr. Strine be afforded any necessary assistance by Agents of the New York Office. It is further recommended that if Mr. Donegan desires current reports in the Brothman case, they be furnished to him by the New York Office.

HANDLED BY  
STOP DESK

AHB:tlc

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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R-280

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## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: August 9, 1950

FROM : Mr. C. E. Hennrich

SUBJECT: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN  
ESPIONAGE - R

Brothman

ASAC Whalen of New York called on the morning of August 8, and stated that the petition for writ of habeas corpus filed for Abraham Brothman and Marian Marcowitz was withdrawn and the writ cancelled. The only reason given for withdrawing the writ was that it appeared to be an inopportune time for the hearing on the writ.

ACTION: None. For your information.

CEH:IGS

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EX-13

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August 7, 1950

SAC, New York

Director, FBI

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN  
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to Bureau letter of July 25, 1950, wherein you were advised that the facts concerning Abraham Brothman had been submitted to the Department for an opinion as to the possible prosecution of Brothman in connection with a general conspiracy to violate the Espionage statute.

The Bureau is in receipt of a memorandum from Assistant Attorney General James M. McInerney, dated July 31, 1950, in which it is pointed out that in an espionage case against Brothman, it would be necessary to establish as one of the elements of the offense that he agreed to furnish information relating to the national defense. This memorandum made inquiry as to whether the investigation of this matter has developed any responsible or qualified witness who would be in a position to testify that the Brothman material related to the national defense and was not in the public domain.

In view of the inquiry of the Department, your office, as well as the Philadelphia Office, is instructed to give expeditious attention to the request set forth in my referenced letter with respect to the various documents, blueprints, and other papers transmitted by Brothman to Gold.

cc - Philadelphia

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COMM - FBI

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## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: August 11, 1950

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, Was  
ESPIONAGE - R  
(Bufile 100-365040)ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

Re Detroit letter 8/1/50.

For the assistance of the Washington Field Office in reinterviewing JOSEPH ZACK KORNFEDER, a 1933 photograph of subject is maintained by the WFO in the [redacted] in that office, therefore, New York is not forwarding to WFO a 1933 photograph of subject to be exhibited to KORNFEDER.

cc - Washington Field

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*Shapiro*  
*Enrich*

**Arraigned**



Miriam Moskowitz, 34, leaves New York City's Federal Court Building in a police van after she was arraigned on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the United States in the Harry Gold spy case. She and an associate, Abraham Brothman, were arrested by the FBI recently after being indicted on a charge they induced Gold, confessed Soviet atomic spy, to lie to a Federal grand jury in 1947. (Story in yesterday's News.)

G.I.R-2

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Page  
Times-Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
Wash. Post \_\_\_\_\_  
Wash. News 36  
Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
N.Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Compass \_\_\_\_\_

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INDEXED - 39

52 AUG 18 1950

Date: \_\_\_\_\_



Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Lamphere

August 2, 1950

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable James S. Lay, Jr.  
Executive Secretary  
National Security Council  
Executive Office Building  
Washington, D. C.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF *W. L. ...*  
DATE *10-7-50*

My dear Mr. Lay:

I thought you would be interested in the attached memorandum which sets forth information concerning Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz, who were arrested on July 29, 1950, for conspiring to obstruct the administration of justice.

This information has been made available to Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers, Special Consultant to the President; Rear Admiral Robert L. Dennison, Naval Aide to the President; Rear Admiral Earl E. Stone, USN, Director, Armed Forces Security Agency; Rear Admiral Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; Brigadier General Vernon E. Megee, USMC, Deputy Director for Intelligence; Honorable Louis A. Johnson, The Secretary of Defense; Honorable Gordon E. Dean, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission; Mr. Jack D. Neal, Associate Chief, Division of Security, Department of State; Brigadier General Joseph F. Carroll, Director of Special Investigations; Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Department of the Army; and Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy.

With expressions of my highest esteem,  
best regards,

RECORDED - 123

INDEXED - 123

AUG 5 1950

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

BJL:hc:cal

AUG 3 1950  
COMM - FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE *6-8-87* BY *6022 HJH/OK*

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Mohr  
Tele. Room  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

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August 2, 1950

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN - MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ

ARREST

The Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York returned an indictment against Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz on July 29, 1950. This indictment charged them with conspiracy to defraud the government and impede or obstruct the administration of justice. Brothman and Moskowitz were arrested by Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on the afternoon of July 29 at the Ulster Chemical Company, Cliffwood, New Jersey. On arraignment before Federal Judge T. Hoyt Davis on July 31, 1950, the hearing was set over until August 2, 1950, and each was held under a \$25,000 bond.

BACKGROUND

Abraham Brothman was born at New York City, New York, on August 15, 1913. He attended Columbia University where he specialized in accountancy and chemical engineering, and graduated from this university in 1933. From 1938 to 1944 Brothman was associated with the Republic Chemical Machinery Company, 114 East 32nd Street, New York City, and the Chemurgy Design Corporation, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City. Since 1944 he has been operating a company known as A. Brothman and Associates, Consulting Engineers, located at 29-28 41st Avenue, Long Island City, New York. The laboratory maintained by this company is located at 85-03 57th Avenue, Elmhurst, Long Island, New York.

Miriam Moskowitz was born in Bayonne, New Jersey on June 10, 1916. She graduated from the City College of New York with a B.S. Degree in education. Prior to the time she became associated as a secretary and later as a partner in A. Brothman and Associates in 1944, Moskowitz was employed in New York City by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Social Security Board, and the War Manpower Commission.

ESPIONAGE

The activities of Abraham Brothman were first brought to the attention of the FBI in 1945 at the time Elizabeth Terrill Bentley made her disclosures as to espionage activities in Washington, D. C., and New York City, New York. According to Bentley,

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ENCLOSURE

Regard as yellow.

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she was introduced to Brothman in New York City by Jacob Golos, a known espionage agent. After meeting him, she continued her contacts with him between May and the Fall of 1940. She advised that she would receive various blueprints of industrial processes from Brothman, and thereafter turn them over to Golos. In the Fall of 1940 she was directed by Golos to advise Brothman that in the future his contacts would be handled by another person, and she obtained Brothman's automobile license number, which was to be used in the arrangement for his meeting with the new contact.

On the basis of the above information Brothman and Harry Gold were interviewed by the FBI in May, 1947, and subsequently interrogated before a Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York on July 22 and July 31, 1947, respectively. Both Brothman and Gold made statements to the effect that they had met through Golos, who was then deceased, and that Brothman thereafter turned over the blueprints to Gold for delivery to Golos during 1941 and 1942. At the time of their interview Gold was in the employ of A. Brothman and Associates and was working in the laboratory of that company.

Subsequent to the time that Gold made his confession as to his espionage activities on May 22, 1950, he admitted that his previous statement as to meeting Brothman through Golos was false inasmuch as he never had known Golos. He stated his Soviet contact was actually Semen Markovich Semenov, an official of Amtorg Trading Corporation. He advised that he made the false statements to the FBI and before the Federal Grand Jury in New York City in 1947 at the suggestion of and under the specific direction of Brothman. He stated further that Brothman, who had already testified before the Grand Jury, walked with him on the streets in the vicinity of the Brothman home between 3:30 AM and 5:30 AM on the morning of July 31, 1947, and discussed with him and counselled him as to the testimony he should give before the Federal Grand Jury later that morning. According to Gold, the primary purpose of their discussion that morning was to get their stories straight as to the manner in which he and Brothman originally met.

Moskowitz, who was formerly secretary to Brothman and later became his partner in the business, had knowledge of the entire arrangement, according to Gold. He advised that she was present in the offices of the company at the time of Brothman's



interview by the FBI, and later appeared at the laboratory when he was being interviewed. According to Gold, she was likewise present on a number of occasions when he and Brothman discussed their prearranged testimony. Gold also advised that Moskowitz had made the statement to him on the Wednesday evening before Brothman testified before the Federal Grand Jury that she had finally succeeded in dissuading Brothman himself from testifying to the truth as to his having furnished information to the Soviet Union.

According to Gold, Brothman was alleged to be a member of the Communist Party in Bronx, New York, and had on one occasion boasted of having been beaten up by the National Guard during the 1930's when he was participating in distributing literature in front of a National Guard Armory. Several of Brothman's former business associates have advised that Brothman had manifested definite Communist sympathies. Bentley has stated that she knew Brothman was a member of the Communist Party as she had collected his dues for the Party. Moskowitz was also alleged by Gold and other business associates to have been a Communist and in agreement with Brothman's Communistic views.

August 21, 1950

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Brigadier General Vernon E. Megee, USMC  
Deputy Director for Intelligence  
The Joint Staff  
Joint Chiefs of Staff  
The Pentagon  
Washington 25, D. C.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF  
DATE

Dear General Megee:

I thought you would be interested in the attached memorandum which sets forth information concerning Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz, who were arrested on July 29, 1950, for conspiring to obstruct the administration of justice.

This information has been made available to Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers, Special Consultant to the President; Rear Admiral Robert L. Dennison, Naval Aide to the President; Rear Admiral Earl E. Stone, USN, Director, Armed Forces Security Agency; Rear Admiral Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; Honorable Louis A. Johnson, The Secretary of Defense; Honorable James S. Lay, Jr., Executive Secretary, National Security Council; Honorable Gordon E. Dean, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission; Mr. Jack D. Neal, Associate Chief, Division of Security, Department of State; Brigadier General Joseph F. Carroll, Director of Special Investigations, The Inspector General, USAF; Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Department of the Army; and Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy.

Sincerely yours

J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 4-6-82 BY 3042/PW/US

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BY SPL MSGR  
AUG 3 1950  
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RECORDED - 105

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August 2, 1950

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable Gordon F. Dean  
Chairman  
Atomic Energy Commission  
19th and Constitution Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D. C.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF *Deans*  
DATE *10-2-70 Bjt*

My dear Mr. Deans:

I thought you would be interested in the attached memorandum which sets forth information concerning Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz, who were arrested on July 29, 1950, for conspiring to obstruct the administration of justice.

This information has been made available to Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers, Special Consultant to the President; Rear Admiral Robert L. Dennison, Naval Aide to the President; Rear Admiral Earl E. Stone, USN, Director, Armed Forces Security Agency; Rear Admiral Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; Brigadier General Vernon E. Megee, USMC, Deputy Director for Intelligence; Honorable Louis A. Johnson, The Secretary of Defense; Honorable James S. Lay, Jr., Executive Secretary, National Security Council; Mr. Jack D. Neal, Associate Chief, Division of Security, Department of State; Brigadier General Joseph F. Carroll, Director of Special Investigations; Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Department of the Army; and Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE *4-6-87* BY *SP042/PJW/105*

- Tolson
- Ladd
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Nichols
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August 2, 1950

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Brigadier General Joseph F. Carroll  
Director of Special Investigations  
The Inspector General, USAF  
The Pentagon  
Washington 25, D. C.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF *[Signature]*  
DATE 10-2-79 *[Signature]*

Dear General Carroll:

I thought you would be interested in the attached memorandum which sets forth information concerning Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz, who were arrested on July 29, 1950, for conspiring to obstruct the administration of justice.

This information has been made available to Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers, Special Consultant to the President; Rear Admiral Robert L. Dennison, Naval Aide to the President; Rear Admiral Earl E. Stone, USN, Director, Armed Forces Security Agency; Rear Admiral Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; Brigadier General Vernon E. Megee, USMC, Deputy Director for Intelligence; Honorable Louis A. Johnson, The Secretary of Defense; Honorable James S. Lay, Jr., Executive Secretary, National Security Council; Honorable Gordon E. Dean, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission; Jack D. Neal, Associate Chief, Division of Security, Department of State; Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Department of the Army; and Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy.

R 2 DEB 101 IN 2110  
Sincerely yours,  
*[Signature]*  
J. Edgar Hoover

*[Signature]*  
enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4-6-81 BY 3042/RWT/LS

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August 2, 1950

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers  
Special Consultant to the President  
Executive Office Building  
Washington, D. C.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF  
DATE

My dear Admiral:

I thought the President and you would be interested in the attached memorandum which sets forth information concerning Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz, who were arrested on July 29, 1950, for conspiring to obstruct the administration of justice.

This information has been made available to Rear Admiral Robert L. Dennison, Naval Aide to the President; Rear Admiral Earl E. Stone, Director, Armed Forces Security Agency; Rear Admiral Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; Brigadier General Vernon E. Megee, USMC, Deputy Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff, Joint Chiefs of Staff; Honorable Louis A. Johnson, The Secretary of Defense; Mr. James S. Lay, Jr., Executive Secretary, National Security Council; Honorable Gordon E. Dean, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission; Mr. Jack D. Neal, Associate Chief, Division of Security, Department of State; Brigadier General Joseph P. Carroll, Director of Special Investigations, The Inspector General, USAF; Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Department of the Army; and Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,  
J. Edgar Hoover

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August 2, 1950

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Rear Admiral Robert L. Dennison  
Naval Aide to the President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF  
DATE

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With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,  
J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6-8-87 BY 3042/PWT/als  
Attachment

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BY SP1 MSGR  
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August 2, 1950

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Rear Admiral Earl E. Stone, USN  
Director  
Armed Forces Security Agency  
Department of Defense  
Washington, D. C.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF Dulles  
DATE 10-2-77 hoge

Dear Admiral Stone:

I thought you would be interested in the attached Memorandum which sets forth information concerning Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz, who were arrested on July 29, 1950, for conspiring to obstruct the administration of justice.

This information has been made available to Rear Admiral Sidney E. Souers, Special Consultant to the President; Rear Admiral Robert L. Dennison, Naval Aide to the President; Rear Admiral Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; Brigadier General Vernon E. Megee, ~~USMC~~ Deputy Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff, Joint Chiefs of Staff; Honorable Louis A. Johnson, The Secretary of Defense; Honorable James S. Lay, Jr., Executive Secretary, National Security Council; Honorable Gordon E. Dean, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission; Mr. Jack D. Neal, Associate Chief, Division of Security, Department of State; Brigadier General Joseph M. Carroll, Director of Special Investigations, The Inspector General, USAF; Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Department of the Army; and Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy.

With assurances of my highest regards

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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6 AUG 21 1950

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August 2, 1950

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Rear Admiral Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter  
Director  
Central Intelligence Agency  
Administration Building  
2430 E Street, Northwest  
Washington, D. C.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF *Richards*  
DATE *10-21-50*

Dear Admiral Hillenkoetter:

I thought you would be interested in the attached memorandum which sets forth information concerning Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz, who were arrested on July 29, 1950, for conspiring to obstruct the administration of justice.

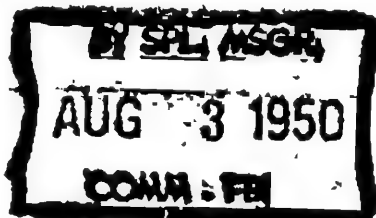
This information has been made available to Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers, Special Consultant to the President; Rear Admiral Robert L. Dennison, Naval Aide to the President; Rear Admiral Earl E. Stone, USN, Director, Armed Forces Security Agency; Brigadier General Vernon E. Megee, USMC, Deputy Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff, Joint Chiefs of Staff; Honorable Louis A. Johnson, The Secretary of Defense; Honorable James S. Lay, Jr., Executive Secretary, National Security Council; Honorable Gordon E. Dean, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission; Mr. Jack D. Neal, Associate Chief, Division of Security, Department of State; Brigadier General Joseph P. Carroll, Director of Special Investigations, The Inspector General, USAF; Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Department of the Army; and Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy.

With assurances of my highest regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Attachment



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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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DATE 6-8-87 BY 3042/BJT/PLS



4913  
PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: August 2, 1950

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2  
Department of the Army  
The Pentagon  
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Chief, Security and  
Training Group

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, was;  
MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ  
ESPIONAGE - R

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF *Dec 1st*  
DATE *10-21-51* *Boyle*

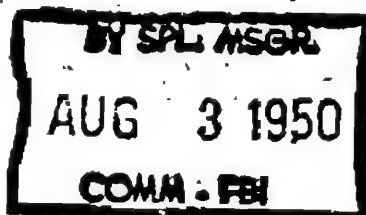
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information concerning Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz,  
who were arrested on July 29, 1950, for conspiring to obstruct  
the administration of justice.

This information has been made available to *US*  
Admiral Sidney W. Souers, Special Consultant to the President;  
Rear Admiral Robert L. Dennison, Naval Aide to the President;  
Rear Admiral Earl E. Stone, USN, Director, Armed Forces  
Security Agency; Rear Admiral Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter, Director,  
Central Intelligence Agency; Brigadier General Vernon W. Mages,  
USMC, Deputy Director for Intelligence; Honorable Louis A. Johnson,  
The Secretary of Defense; Honorable James S. *US* *Justice* *Dept*  
Executive Secretary, National Security Council; Honorable  
Gordon E. Dean, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission; Brigadier  
General Joseph F. Carroll, Director of Special Investigations;  
Mr. Jack D. Neal, Associate Chief, Division of Security, Depart-  
ment of State; and Director of Naval Intelligence, Department  
of the Navy.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE *6-8-87* BY *3042 AUT*

*Enclosure*  
6 AUG 21 1950

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4915  
PERSONAL & ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: August 2, 1950  
To: Director of Naval Intelligence  
Department of the Navy  
The Pentagon  
Washington 25, D. C.  
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Subject: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, was;  
MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ  
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4-6-87 BY 3042 PWT/CS

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Enclosure

RJL:hc

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP  
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PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: August 2, 1950  
To: Mr. Jack D. Neal  
Associate Chief  
Division of Security  
Department of State  
515 - 22nd Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, was;  
MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ.  
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4-6-87 BY 6042 JAT/CK

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Enclosure

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AUG 21 1950

BY SPL MSG  
AUG 3 1950  
COMM - FBI

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AUG 9 1950

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August 2, 1950

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable Louis A. Johnson  
The Secretary of Defense  
The Pentagon  
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY

ON 10-15-76

Dear Louis:

I thought you would be interested in the attached memorandum which sets forth information concerning Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz, who were arrested on July 29, 1950, for conspiring to obstruct the administration of justice.

This information has been made available to Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers, Special Consultant to the President; Rear Admiral Robert L. Dennison, Naval Aide to the President; Rear Admiral Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter, Director, Central Intelligence Agency, Brigadier General Vernon E. Megaw, USMC, Deputy Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff, Joint Chiefs of Staff; Honorable James S. Lay, Jr., Executive Secretary, National Security Council; Honorable Gordon E. Dean, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission; Mr. Jack D. Neal, Associate Chief, Division of Security, Department of State; Brigadier General Joseph F. Carroll, Director of Special Investigations, The Inspector General, USAF; Assistant Chief of Staff, Department of the Army; and Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF  
DATE 10-21-77

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Attachment

RJL:jam

8 AUG 21 1950

AUG 3 1950

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 11 1950

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| Mr. Tolson  |  |
| Mr. Ladd    |  |
| Mr. Clegg   |  |
| Mr. Glavin  |  |
| Mr. Nichols |  |
| Mr. Rosen   |  |
| Mr. Tracy   |  |
| Mr. Harbo   |  |
| Mr. Belmont |  |
| Mr. Mohr    |  |
| Tele. Room  |  |
| Mr. Nease   |  |
| Miss Gandy  |  |

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 46 11 7-21 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4-6-87 BY 3042/POT/CL

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, WAS. ESP-R. CARD IN POSSESSION OF HARRY GOLD INDICATES THAT BROTHMAN, IN FORTYONE, WAS OWNER OF DARK GRAY PONTIAC SEDAN, WITH NY REGISTRATION TWO N NINE ZERO EIGHT EIGHT. INVESTIGATION HAS DETERMINED THAT THIS CAR HAD MOTOR NUMBER SIX DASH SEVEN THREE SIX SEVEN FIVE FIVE, SERIAL NUMBER L SIX H A ONE ZERO NINE FOUR FIVE. DETROIT REQUESTED TO DETERMINE NAME AND ADDRESS OF DEALER TO WHOM CAR WAS SOLD BY MANUFACTURER. DETROIT ALSO REQUESTED TO CHECK GMAC FILES FOR RECORD OF FINANCING THIS CAR. CINCINNATI REQUESTED TO CHECK RECORDS OF DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS TO DETERMINE IF THIS ORGANIZATION HAS RECORD THAT THIS REGISTRATION NUMBER WAS ISSUED TO BROTHMAN. BROTHMAN RESIDES FOUR ONE ZERO EIGHT FORTYSECOND STREET, SUNNYSIDE, NY. NY TRYING TO ESTABLISH THAT ABOVE LICENSE NUMBER ACTUALLY WAS ISSUED TO BROTHMAN OR HIS WIFE,

NAOMI. SUTEL.

~~BROTHMAN~~  
SCHEIDT

MRS. ABRAHAM

RECORDED - 60

INDEXED - 60

100-365040-193  
AUG 16 1950

DETROIT AND CINCINNATI ADVISED

HOLD PLS

63 AUG 23 1950

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EX-55  
FIVE  
cc: Mr. Lamphere

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD *John*

FROM : MR. BELMONT

DATE: August 2, 1950

SUBJECT: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, was.  
MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ.  
ESPIONAGE - R

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_

In addition to the letters which have been prepared for dissemination to various high officials and other intelligence agencies in connection with this case, it is recommended that we also give to [REDACTED] two copies of the attached blind memorandum.

RJL:ho

Attachment *detached 8/3/50  
OSHO*

100-365040

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50 AUG 24 1950

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 8 1950

TELETYPE

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| Mr. Tolson  | / |
| Mr. Ladd    | / |
| Mr. Clegg   | / |
| Mr. Glavin  | / |
| Mr. Nichols | / |
| Mr. Rosen   | / |
| Mr. Tracy   | / |
| Mr. Harbo   | / |
| Mr. Belmont | / |
| Mr. Mohr    | / |
| Tele. Room  | / |
| Mr. Nease   | / |
| Miss Gandy  | / |

WASHINGTON 12 FROM NEW YORK 8 5-15 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4-6-87 BY 2042/PWT/CLS

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, WAS., ESP-R. JUDGE T. HOYT DAVIS PRESIDED AUG EIGHT AT SUMMARY HEARING, SDNY, OF BROTHMAN AND MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ ON QUESTION OF WHETHER TWENTYFIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS BAIL FOR EACH WAS EXCESSIVE. PETITIONERS PRESENTED NAOMI BROTHMAN, WIFE OF ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, AS WITNESS TO TESTIFY AS TO FINANCIAL INABILITY OF BROTHMAN TO MEET BAIL AND TO ATTEST TO HIS EXCELLENT CHARACTER. ON CROSS EXAMINATION AUSA ROY M. COHN IN ATTACK ON CREDITABILITY OF WITNESS ASKED WHETHER SHE IS NOW OR WAS EVER A MEMBER OF CP, WHETHER SHE KNEW IF ABRAHAM BROTHMAN WAS A MEMBER OF CP AND WHAT WERE HER ASSOCIATIONS WITH HARRY GOLD. ALL QUESTIONS OBJECTED TO BY DEFENSE COUNSEL WILLIAM L. MESSING AND AFTER ARGUMENTS BY BOTH GOVT AND DEFENSE MRS. BROTHMAN REFUSED TO ANSWER EACH QUESTION ON GROUND OF SELF-INCRIMINATION. FINALLY AFTER CONFERENCE BETWEEN DEFENDANTS AND DEFENSE COUNSEL, MESSING ASKED THAT HABEAS CORPUS WRIT BE WITHDRAWN. THIS WAS GRANTED BY JUDGE DAVIS WHO REMANDED DEFENDANTS TO CUSTODY OF USM.

50 AUG 24 1950

HOLD

SCHEIDT

RECORDED - 58

INDEXED - 55

EX-30 INDEXED - 58

14  
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AUG 15 1950



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 8 1950

TELETYPE

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| Mr. Tolson  | ✓ |
| Mr. Ladd    | ✓ |
| Mr. Clegg   |   |
| Mr. Glavin  |   |
| Mr. Nichols |   |
| Mr. Rosen   |   |
| Mr. Tracy   |   |
| Mr. Harbo   |   |
| Mr. Belmont | ✓ |
| Mr. Mohr    |   |
| Tele. Room  |   |
| Mr. Nease   |   |
| Miss Gandy  |   |

*L. J. [unclear]*  
*En [unclear]*

WASHINGTON 36 FROM NEW YORK 8 6-17 P

DIRECTOR URGENT ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6-8-87 BY 3042 [unclear] /CS

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, WAS., ESP-R. AUSA ROY M. COHN ADVISED AUG EIGHTH  
THAT VINCENT J. KENNEDY, PEERLESS CASUALTY CO., ONE ONE SIX JOHN ST.,  
NYC, CONTACTED HIM AND STATED THAT BROTHMAN WAS WILLING TO DEPOSIT  
WITH COMPANY TWENTYFIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS CASH AS SECURITY FOR FIFTY  
THOUSAND DOLLAR BOND ON HIMSELF AND MOSKOWITZ. COHN ASKED KENNEDY TO  
DETERMINE SOURCE OF TWENTYFIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS IF POSSIBLE. KENNEDY  
LATER CALLED COHN AND TOLD HIM THAT BROTHMAN-S ATTY, WILLIAM L. MES-  
SING, MADE THIS PROPOSITION AT BKLYN OFFICE OF PEERLESS CASUALTY CO. NO  
FURTHER DETAILS AVAILABLE. KENNEDY ADVISED COHN THAT THE COMPANY IS NOT  
INCLINED TO WRITE THIS BOND SINCE CASE IS OF ESPIONAGE NATURE. BUREAU  
WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF DEFENDANTS ATTEMPTS TO SECURE THEIR RELEASE ON  
BAIL.

SCHEIDT

HOLD

50 AUG 24 1950

RECORDED - 58  
INDEXED - 58

100-365040-198  
AUG 15 1950

EX-30  
*W. C. Mr. Belmont*

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 6 1950

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| Mr. Tolson  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Ladd    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Clegg   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Glavin  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Nichols | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Rosen   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Tracy   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Harbo   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Belmont | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Mohr    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Tele. Room  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Nease   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Miss Gandy  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

WASHINGTON 37 FROM NEW YORK 4 9-2/38 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2-6-87 BY 3042 RWT/CB

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, WAS., ESP-R. GOVERNMENT-S ANSWER TO WRIT OF  
HABEAS CORPUS FILED AUGUST FOURTH. ANSWER CLAIMED DEFENDANT-S INLAWFUL  
CUSTODY AND WRIT SHOULD BE DISMISSED. DEFENSE DESIRED IMM-  
EDIATE SUMMARY HEARING TO DETERMINE IF BAIL EXCESSIVE. GOVERNMENT  
REQUESTED HEARING AUGUST EIGHTH NEXT. JUDGE T. HOYT DAVIS GRANTED  
GOVERNMENT-S REQUEST AND SET TEN A.M. AUGUST EIGHTH FOR SUMMARY HEARING.  
AUSA ROY M. COHN ADVISED THAT BURDEN OF PROOF WILL BE ON DEFENDANTS  
AT SUMMARY HEARING TO PROVE BAIL EXCESSIVE.

RECORDED - 58

EX-30 SCHEIDT

HLD PLS 300  
AUG 24 1950

100-36540-18  
AUG 15 1950

cc: Mr. Lamphere  
FORE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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DATE 4-6-87 BY 3041/WT

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| Mr. Tolson  | _____ |
| Mr. Ladd    | _____ |
| Mr. Clegg   | _____ |
| Mr. Glavin  | _____ |
| Mr. Nichols | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen   | _____ |
| Mr. Tracy   | _____ |
| Mr. Harbo   | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr    | _____ |
| Tele. Room  | _____ |
| Mr. Nease   | _____ |
| Miss Gandy  | _____ |

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, WAS., ESP - R. MORRELL E. DOUGHERTY, LONG TIME  
FRIEND OF HARRY GOLD, IN A LETTER TO THIS OFFICE, DATED AUG. ONE  
LAST, STATED HE RECALLED GOLD TOLD HIM ONCE THAT HENRY KAISER MIGHT  
TAKE OVER THE BROTHMAN LABORATORIES. GOLD MADE TRIP OUT WEST,  
SUPPOSEDLY TO VISIT BROTHMAN, DURING HIS NEGOTIATIONS WITH KAISER.  
DOUGHERTY COULD NOT RECALL FOR SURE BUT BELIEVED TRIP MIGHT HAVE  
BEEN TO DETROIT ABOUT MAY, FORTYSIX. GOLD LATER TOLD HIM KAISER  
DEAL FELL THROUGH BECAUSE KAISER WANTED TO TAKE OVER EVERYTHING AND  
BROTHMAN ASSOCIATES WOULD LOSE ITS IDENTITY. DOUGHERTY ALSO RECALLED  
GOLD TOLD HIM BROTHMAN WAS UNDER SPELL OF A PERSON IN THE OFFICE  
/BELIEVED TO BE THE SECRETARY/ SO MUCH THAT HE WAS NEGLECTING HIS  
WIFE AND CHILDREN. HE FAINTLY RECALLS THAT BROTHMAN TOOK QUOTE  
THIS GIRL, MIRIAM, UNQUOTE .ON A TRIP TO EUROPE WITH HIM IN AN ENDEAVOR  
TO CLOSE A BIG PLASTIC DEAL. FROM NEWSPAPER PHOTOS, DOUGHERTY BELIEVES  
MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ WAS WITH BROTHMAN WHEN HE MET HIM AT GOLD-S MOTHER-S  
FUNERAL IN PHILA.

CORNELIUS

END

AUG 24 1950

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AUG 15 1950 200

cc: Mr. Langer



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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DATE 4/1/87 BY 3042/PWT/CB

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, WAS, ESP-R. HARRY GOLD ON AUGUST TWO AND THREE  
FIFTY FURNISHED ADDITIONAL INFO. HE ADVISED HE FIRST HEARD OF THE  
NAME SHURA SWAN WHEN BROTHMAN MENTIONED THAT INDIVIDUAL-S NAME TO  
HIM IN LATE MARCH, FORTYTWO IN NYC. GOLD EXPLAINED THE CIRCUMSTANCES  
SURROUNDING THIS CONVERSATION BY SAYING HE AND BROTHMAN HAD REGISTERED  
AT THE HOTEL NEW YORKER NYC AND THAT AS NEAR AS HE COULD RECALL HE  
BELIEVED HE REGISTERED UNDER THE NAME OF FRANK KESSLER WHILE BROTHMAN  
PRESUMABLY REGISTERED UNDER HIS OWN NAME. AFTER THE TWO OF THEM HAD  
WORKED ALL THAT NIGHT TO FURNISH A REPORT ON "BUNA DASH S SYNTHETIC  
RUBBER" /WHICH REPORT WAS TO BE GIVEN TO THEIR SOVIET PRINCIPAL SEMEN  
SEMONOV/ HE AND BROTHMAN WERE TALKING AND RELAXING ABOUT SIX OR SEVEN  
O-CLOCK THE NEXT MORNING IN THEIR HOTEL ROOM DURING WHICH CONVERSATION  
BROTHMAN MENTIONED SWAN. ACCORDING TO GOLD, BROTHMAN MENTIONED THAT HIS  
FRIEND SHURA SWAN WHO WORKED FOR THE SOVIET UNION HAD RECENTLY BEEN  
LAID OFF BY THEM. BROTHMAN GAVE GOLD THE IDEA AT THIS TIME THAT SWAN  
WORKED FOR AMTORG AND ALSO THAT SWAN WAS THE MAN WHO FIRST INTRODUCED  
BROTHMAN TO ANOTHER AMTORG MAN /NOT FURTHER IDENTIFIED/ TO DO INDUSTRIAL  
ESPIONAGE. BROTHMAN THEN ASKED GOLD TO SEE IF HE COULD DO ANYTHING

ENDPAGE ONE

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RECORDED - 58

INDEXED - 58

EX-30

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

100-365040-20

AUG 15 1950

FAKE

PAGE TWO

TO GET SWAN-S JOB BACK AT AMTORG. GOLD SAID HE TOLD BROTHMAN HE WOULD DO WHAT HE COULD IN THIS RESPECT, BUT AT THAT TIME HE SAID HE HAD NO INTENTION OF DOING ANYTHING ABOUT THIS AS BROTHMAN-S STORY ABOUT SWAN AND HIS DISCHARGE DID NOT RING TRUE. GOLD EXPLAINED THE PART THAT DID NOT SOUND ACCURATE WAS PRINCIPALLY BROTHMAN-S REQUEST FOR HIM, GOLD, A MERE UNDERLING TO SEE WHAT HE COULD DO FOR SWAN WHEN THAT INDIVIDUAL SHOULD HAVE UNDOUBTEDLY BEEN ABLE TO HELP HIMSELF HAD HE BEEN THE INDIVIDUAL WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR SECURING AND DEVELOPING BROTHMAN FOR THE SOVIETS AS BROTHMAN CLAIMS SWAN DID. HOWEVER, GOLD SAID THAT LATER ON HE HAD MENTIONED THIS MATTER TO SEMONOV AND WAS TOLD BY THAT INDIVIDUAL IN SO MANY WORDS TO MIND HIS OWN BUSINESS AND TO TELL BROTHMAN THAT SEMONOV SAID FOR HIM TO GET A JOB IN THE US RUBBER COMPANY. ACCORDING TO GOLD, HE BELIEVED BROTHMAN NEXT MENTIONED SWAN IN LATE FORTYTWO OR EARLY FORTYTHREE, BUT AT THIS TIME BROTHMAN MERELY MENTIONED THE NAME AND FURNISHED NO ADDITIONAL IDENTIFIABLE INFO ABOUT SWAN. IN THIS CONNECTION AND AT THIS TIME GOLD EXPLAINED THAT HE HAD CONVEYED SEMONOV-S MESSAGE TO BROTHMAN. ACCORDING TO GOLD, SWAN-S NAME NEXT AROSE IN A CONVERSATION IN ABOUT JUNE, FORTYSIX DURING THE TIME THAT BROTHMAN /AS WAS HIS CUSTOM FROM TIME TO TIME/ WAS BERATING

END PAGE TWO

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PAGE THREE

SOVIET OFFICIALS IN THIS COUNTRY FOR THE WAY THEY TREATED AMERICANS WORKING FOR THEM. IN BRINGING OUT THIS POINT, BROTHMAN ILLUSTRATED WHAT HE MEANT BY REFERRING AGAIN TO SWAN-S CASE. THIS TIME BROTHMAN MENTIONED, HOWEVER, THAT SWAN HAD BEEN "KICKED OUT ON HIS EAR" BY AMTORG ON AT LEAST TWO OCCASIONS. GOLD GOT THE IMPRESSION FROM BROTHMAN AT THIS TIME THAT SWAN WAS DEFINITELY A MAN WHO WAS THEN ABOUT FORTY YEARS OF AGE /IN FORTYSIX/, WAS A NATURALIZED AMERICAN CITIZEN OF RUSSIAN EXTRACTION, WAS EMPLOYED AT AMTORG IN SOME SORT OF A CLERICAL CAPACITY AND HAD BEEN LET GO BY THAT COMPANY THIS LAST TIME BECAUSE THE WORK AT AMTORG HAD SLACKENED OR BECAUSE HE WAS BEING REPLACED BY A RUSSIAN NATIONAL. GOLD WAS ALSO POSITIVE BROTHMAN REFERRED TO SWAN IN ALL CASES BY THE FIRST NAME OF SHURA /NOT SURA/ THOUGH GOLD WAS UNABLE TO FURNISH ANY INFO AS TO WHETHER OR NOT SWAN-S FIRST NAME OF SHURA WAS A NICKNAME OR A SHORTENED VERSION OF A LONGER NAME. GOLD EXPLAINED THAT THE LAST MENTIONED CONVERSATION ABOUT SWAN TOOK PLACE IN THE APARTMENT OF MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ WHICH APARTMENT WAS LOCATED ON THE WEST SIDE OF EIGHTH AVENUE NEAR EIGHTEENTH STREET. GOLD EXPLAINED

END PAGE THREE

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PAGE FOUR

MOSKOWITZ WAS PRESENT DURING LAST MENTIONED CONVERSATION AS WAS, OF COURSE, BROTHMAN AND GOLD HIMSELF. GOLD ADVISES HE NEVER SAW SWAN, IS UNABLE TO FURNISH ANY ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTIVE DATA ON THIS INDIVIDUAL AND THAT HE DOES NOT RECALL BROTHMAN MENTIONING SWAN OTHER THAN AS JUST PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED. GOLD ALSO EXPLAINED THAT HE HAD NOT HEARD OF THIS SHURA SWAN FROM ANY OTHER PERSON.

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*Mr. Belmont*  
*Mr. Lamm*



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG - 3 1950

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_

WASH FROM NEW YORK 7 3 12-40 AM

DIRECTOR

URGENT

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DATE 4-6-87 BY 3042 PWT/als

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, WAS. ESPIONAGE - R. SUBJECT APPEARED AUGUST

TWO BEFORE JUDGE T. HOYT DAVIS VISITING SDNY AND PLEADED NOT GUILTY

TO TWO COUNTS OF INDICTMENT. MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ PLEADED NOT GUILTY

TO ONE COUNT OF INDICTMENT BEFORE SAME JUDGE. WILLIAM L. MESSING

REPRESENTED BOTH DEFENDANTS AND ARGUED FOR REDUCTION OF BAIL TO ONE

THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR EACH, CLAIMING AMOUNT OF BAIL DEMANDED BY USA

FAR EXCESSED OFFENSE CHARGED IN INDICTMENT AND RELEASE OF DEFENDANTS

NECESSARY FOR PORPER PREPARATION OF DEFENSE AND FOR CONTINUANCE OF

DEFENDANTS- BUSINESS ENTERPRISES. JUDGE DAVIS DENIED REQUEST FOR

REDUCTION OF BAIL AND CONTINUED EACH UNDER BAIL OF TWENTY FIVE TH-

OUSAND DOLLARS. JUDGE DAVIS SET SEPTEMBER ELEVEN NEXT FOR FILING

OF PRELIMINARY MOTIONS. DATE FOR TRIAL WILL BE SET AT THIS TIME

BOTH DEFENDANTS REMANDED TO CUSTODY OF USM.

RECORDED - 58

INDEXED - 58

100-365040-202

AUG 15 1950

SCHEIDT  
50 AUG 24 1950  
KHOLD

EX-30

cc: Mr. Lamphere

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT  
 FROM : MR. C. E. HENNAH  
 SUBJECT: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN  
 MERIM MOSKOWITZ  
 ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: August 2, 1950

ASAC Whelan called from New York at 11:30 a.m. He advised that subjects were arraigned this morning. They asked for lower bail which was not granted. They entered pleas of not guilty. Bail was contained in the amount of \$25, each. The judge said that on September 11, 1950 is the date by which any motions must be filed by the defendants.

ACTION: None. This is for your information.

CEH:mb

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
 Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
 Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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 DATE 7-8-87 BY 3042/PWT/clb

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100-365040-203  
 AUG 15 1950  
 14  
 FIVE

55 AUG 24 1950



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. ROSEN *Rosen*

DATE: July 31, 1950

FROM : E. E. HARGETT

SUBJECT: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN  
ESPIONAGE - RALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4-6-87 BY 3042 RWT/CH

CALL 11:30 A.M.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Kenneth R. Parkinson, an attorney with offices in the Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C., National 1194, called and stated he represented the Chinese Nationalist's Air Force and that in connection with Abraham Brothman, and associates, the Chinese have had some dealings with Brothman. He stated that he wanted to advise the FBI that his files were open for examination at any time and he would be glad to furnish any information he might possess. He said he had no information indicating that Brothman was engaged in espionage; however, he did want to advise the Bureau that he would furnish any information he possessed. Parkinson was advised that he would be contacted should the Bureau desire to obtain any information regarding the association of the Chinese Nationalist's Air Force with Brothman.

EEH/rh

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100-365040-204  
AUG 15 1950  
*File*457  
AUG 24 1950

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 31 1950

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 27 31 6-33PM  
DIRECTOR URGENT

|             |       |
|-------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson  | _____ |
| Mr. Clegg   | _____ |
| Mr. Glavin  | _____ |
| Mr. Nichols | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen   | _____ |
| Mr. Tracy   | _____ |
| Mr. Harbo   | _____ |
| Mr. Belmont | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr    | _____ |
| Tele. Room  | _____ |
| Mr. Nease   | _____ |
| Miss Gandy  | _____ |

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, WAS. ESP-R. BROTHMAN AND MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ APPEARED BEFORE JUDGE T. HOYT DAVIS OF MIDDLE DISTRICT OF GA. VISITING IN SDNY. SUBJECTS NOT REPRESENTED BY COUNSEL, ALTHOUGH ATTORNEY WILLIAM L. MESSING, THREE FIVE ZERO FIFTH AVE., NYC, HAS BEEN RETAINED, BUT COULD NOT BE PRESENT. AT DEFENDANTS REQUEST ARRAIGNMENT CONTINUED UNTIL AUGUST TWO NEXT. DEFENDANTS REQUESTED JUDGE TO SET BAIL. AT RECOMMENDATION OF USA SAYPOL, BAIL SET AT TWENTYFIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR EACH WITH ADDED REQUIREMENT THAT MOSKOWITZ SIGN FINGER-PRINT CARD. IN MAKING RECOMMENDATION FOR BAIL USA SAYPOL SPOKE AT CONSIDERABLE LENGTH REFERRING TO RECENT STATEMENTS OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND THE DIRECTOR, URGING THE AMERICAN PUBLIC TO BE ALERT FOR EVIDENCE OF ESPIONAGE AND SABOTAGE.

SCHEIDT

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4-6-81 BY 3042/PWT/ds

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AUG 15 1950 205  
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AUG 24 1950

cc: Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Lamphere



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 20 1950

TELETYPE

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| Mr. Tolson  | _____ |
| Mr. Ladd    | _____ |
| Mr. Clegg   | _____ |
| Mr. Glavin  | _____ |
| Mr. Nichols | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen   | _____ |
| Mr. Tracy   | _____ |
| Mr. Harbo   | _____ |
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| Mr. Nease   | _____ |
| Mr. Gandy   | _____ |

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DANT,  
UPON  
DIVER

WASH FROM NEW YORK  
DIRECTOR URGENT

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 4-6-87 BY 3042/PWT/pls

THE D  
GRAND  
TURET

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN WAS. ESP-R. GRAND JURY SDNY RETURNED THE  
FOLLOWING INDICTMENT AGAINST SUBJECT AND MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ

DEFEN  
OF TI  
POSE

1. THAT FROM ON OR ABOUT THE 28TH DAY OF MAY, FORTY SEVEN,  
AND CONTINUING UP TO AND INCLUDING THE TWELFTH DAY OF JUNE, FIFTY,  
IN THE SD OF NY, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN AND MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ, THE DEFENDANTS  
HEREIN, AND HARRY GOLD, A CO-CONSPIRATOR BUT NOT A DEFENDANT HEREIN,  
AND DIVERS OTHER PERSONS TO THE GRAND JURORS UNKNOWN, DID UNLAWFULLY,  
WILFULLY, KNOWINGLY AND CORRUPTLY COMBINE, CONSPIRE, CONFEDERATE AND  
AGREE TOGETHER, AND WITH EACH OTHER, TO DEFRAUD THE UNITED STATES OF  
AMERICA IN THE EXERCISE OF ITS GOVERNMENTAL FUNCTION OF ADMINISTERING  
AND ENFORCING THE CRIMINAL LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AND  
TO INFLUENCE, OBSTRUCT AND IMPEDE THE DUE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE  
THEREIN, IN VIOLATION OF TITLE EIGHTEEN, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION  
TWO FOUR ONE /NINETEEN FORTYSIX ED./.

HARRY  
FALSI  
THE  
THERI  
MAN.

2. THAT, AS THE SAID DEFENDANTS WELL KNEW, DURING THIS  
CONSPIRACY, A GRAND JURY OF THE UNITED STATES, DULY IMPANELED IN AND  
FOR THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW  
YORK, WAS CONDUCTING AN INVESTIGATION OF POSSIBLE VIOLATIONS OF THE  
ESPIONAGE AND OTHER FEDERAL CRIMINAL STATUTES.

OBJE  
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ABOU  
END

END PAGE ONE

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PAGE THREE

2. AND FURTHER IN PURSUANCE OF SAID CONSPIRACY, AND TO EFFECT THE OBJECTS THEREOF, AT THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, HARRY GOLD TESTIFIED BEFORE THE AFORESAID GRAND JURY, ON OR ABOUT THE THIRTYFIRST DAY OF JULY, NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN.

3. AND FURTHER IN PURSUANCE OF SAID CONSPIRACY, AND TO EFFECT THE OBJECTS THEREOF, AT THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, IN OR ABOUT THE MONTH OF JULY, NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN, HARRY GOLD HAD A CONVERSATION WITH THOMAS KIERNAN, AT NO. FIFTY-TWO WALL STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y.

4. AND FURTHER IN PURSUANCE OF SAID CONSPIRACY, AND TO EFFECT THE OBJECTS THEREOF, AT THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, ON OR ABOUT THE TWENTYNINTH DAY OF MAY, NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN, THE DEFENDANT, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, AND HARRY GOLD MET AT THE PENNSYLVANIA STATION, IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK. /TITLE EIGHTEEN, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION EIGHT EIGHT, / NINETEEN FORTYSIX EDITION//.

SECOND COUNT

THE GRAND JURY FURTHER CHARGES -

1. THAT ON OR ABOUT THE THIRTYFIRST DAY OF JULY, NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN, AT THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, THE DEFENDANT HEREIN, KNOWINGLY, WILFULLY AND CORRUPTLY ENDEAVORED TO INFLUENCE, INTIMIDATE AND IMPEDE HARRY GOLD, A WITNESS BEFORE A GRAND JURY SITTING IN AND FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, AND DID KNOWINGLY, WILFULLY AND CORRUPTLY INFLUENCE, OBSTRUCT, IMPEDE, AND ENDEAVOR TO INFLUENCE, OBSTRUCT, AND IMPEDE, THE DUE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE THEREIN, THAT IS TO SAY -

END PAGE THREE



PAGE FOUR

2. THAT THE SAID GRAND JURY WAS AT THE TIME AND PLACE AFORESAID, CONDUCTING AN INVESTIGATION ENTITLED, UNITED STATES V. JOHN DOE, PERTAINING TO POSSIBLE VIOLATION OF ESPIONAGE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES AND ANY OTHER FEDERAL CRIMINAL STATUTES

3. THAT THE DEFENDANT, ABRAHAM BROTTTMAN, AT THE TIME AND PLACE AFORESAID, KNOW THAT THE SAID HARRY GOLD HAD RECEIVED A SUBPOENA REQUIRING THE SAID HARRY GOLD TO APPEAR BEFORE THE SAID GRAND JURY ON JULY THIRTYFIRST, NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN, TO TESTIFY AS A WITNESS.

4. THAT THE DEFENDANT, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, AT THE TIME AND PLACE AFORESAID, WILFULLY, KNOWINGLY AND CORRUPTLY INFLUENCED, INTIMIDATED AND IMPEDED THE SAID HARRY GOLD BY URGING, ADVISING AND PERSUADING HIM TO GIVE FALSE TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SAID GRAND JURY /TITLE EIGHTEEN UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION TWO FOUR ONE, NINETEEN FORTYSIX EDITION.

SCHEIDT

END

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

SEC. 1

cc Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Lammere

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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| Mr. Tolson  | ✓ |
| Mr. Ladd    | ✓ |
| Mr. Clegg   | ✓ |
| Mr. Glavin  | ✓ |
| Mr. Nichols | ✓ |
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ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, WAS., ESPIONAGE - R. SUBJECT AND MIRIAM

\*MOSKOWITZ ARRESTED THREE FIFTY P. M., JULY TWENTY NINE IN PLANT OF  
ULSTER CHEMICAL CO., CLIFFWOOD, N. J. BOTH INDICTED

PREVIOUSLY, JULY TWENTY NINE, BY GRAND JURY, SDNY. COMPLETE WORDING OF  
INDICTMENT SENT TO BUREAU BY NYTEL OF JULY TWENTY NINE. BENCH WARRANTS

FOR BOTH SIGNED BY JUDGE SIDNEY SUGARMAN. BROTHMAN AND MOSKOWITZ

BROUGHT TO NYO ARRIVING THERE AT FIVE FORTY FIVE P. M. BOTH FINGER-

PRINTED AND PHOTOGRAPHED. BOTH REFUSED TO GIVE STATEMENTS. CONTACTED

WILLIAM L. MESSING ATTORNEY WHO ADVISED HE WILL CONTACT THEM LATER.

U. S. A. SAYPOLE ADVISED NO COMMISSIONER OR JUDGE AVAILABLE FOR ARRAIGN-

MENT. BROTHMAN PLACED IN FEDERAL HOUSE OF DETENTION AND MOSKOWITZ

IN WOMENS HOUSE OF DETENTION ON AUTHORITY OF USA SAYPOLE. WILL

BE ARRAIGNED JULY THIRTY ONE NEXT. FOR INFO OF NEWARK.

END

ACK PLS

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14

Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Lamm



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

DATE: July 28, 1950

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 4-6-87 BY 3042/PWT/CJSUBJECT: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN  
ESPIONAGE - R.

On July 28, 1950, ASAC Whelan called from New York to advise that U. S. Attorney Saypol has been in touch with James McInerney, of the Department, regarding Brothman. Saypol agrees with Donegan and the Department that there is no possibility of prosecution of Brothman from a perjury standpoint in view of the lack of two or more witnesses. Saypol does feel that it is possible to prosecute Brothman for obstruction of justice, based on Brothman's meeting with Harry Gold on the morning of July 31, 1947, for the purpose of straightening out their stories before Gold went before the Grand Jury. Prosecution would be under Section 1503, Title 18, Obstruction of Justice.

U. S. Attorney Saypol is calling U. S. Attorney Gleeson in Philadelphia to arrange for Harry Gold to come before the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York on Saturday, July 29, in order that the Grand Jury can consider this before the statute of limitations runs.

Mr. Whelan advised that Mr. Saypol had suggested that if the Grand Jury returns an indictment tomorrow, Agents of the FBI pick up Brothman on a bench warrant in order that he can be questioned. Mr. Whelan also brought up the question of whether a press release should be made if the Agents do pick up Brothman.

Shortly thereafter, Mr. Thomas Donegan called from New York to advise that he had consulted with Saypol on this matter and that Donegan was going to handle the matter July 29, before the Grand Jury. It was pointed out to Mr. Donegan that if an indictment is returned and publicity ensued immediately thereafter, it might be difficult to pick up Brothman. Consequently, it would be desirable to have a sealed indictment returned, pending the apprehension of Brothman. Mr. Donegan agreed.

ACTION:

It is recommended, if an indictment is returned, that Agents of the New York Office pick up Brothman on the resultant warrant in order that they may have another opportunity to question him. Mr. Nichols has been advised of the possibility of a press release, based on this action.

AHB:tlo

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Assistant Attorney General James M. McInerney

August 14, 1950

Director, FBI

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN  
ESPIONAGE - R

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In connection with the pending prosecution against Miriam Moskowitz, who was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York on July 29, 1950, I am submitting herewith for your information a copy of the report of Special Agent Thomas H. Zoeller dated July 27, 1950, at New York.

Enclosure

EFE:jam  
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cc - 100-370679

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
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DIRECTOR FBI AND SAC, NEW YORK

U R G E N T

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, WAS, ESPIONAGE, DASH R. REURTEL ELEVENTH.

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FILED IS BY CUSTOMERS NAME ONLY AND NOT BY SERIAL NO.

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cc: Mr. Lamphere

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## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Milwaukee

SUBJECT: FOOCASE  
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: August 7, 1950

RE: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN

DAN A. CHEYETTE, Vice-president in charge of the Crusher Division, Nordberg Mfg. Company, 3073 So. Chase Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, furnished the following information on August 3, 1950:

At about the time of the start of World War II or possibly earlier than that, CHEYETTE, who was interested in securing new products to be manufactured by his company, was informed by R. J. JACKMAN, a patent attorney in New York City, now residing in and practicing in Los Angeles, California, that he would like him to meet a brilliant chemical engineer, recent graduate from Columbia, who might at some time have inventions which would be of interest to Nordberg. CHEYETTE did at that time meet BROTHMAN and another unidentified individual at JACKMAN'S office and have a general conversation with BROTHMAN about his developing some product which Nordberg might manufacture. CHEYETTE does not recall details of this conversation and cannot identify the unidentified individual except that he was apparently a financial advisor of BROTHMAN and was connected with some bank in New York.

Through JACKMAN, CHEYETTE was again in contact with BROTHMAN in March, 1942. At this time BROTHMAN came to Milwaukee at the invitation of CHEYETTE and discussed a process which he claimed to have designed for the making of synthetic rubber. CHEYETTE stated that in general this process involved making synthetic rubber by the "continuous process" instead of by the "batch process". BROTHMAN talked to various Nordberg officials at this time and tentative plans were made for the purchase by Nordberg through a subsidiary which it was to set up, of BROTHMAN'S patents and the retaining of BROTHMAN as engineer. This subsidiary was to manufacture the machinery for the production of synthetic rubber according to Brothman's process. CHEYETTE does not recall to what extent BROTHMAN'S ideas had been patented or to what extent he had applied for patents, stating that it was possible most of BROTHMAN'S ideas had not yet been patented. In the study of this proposal, one G. E. MC CLOSKEY, a chemical engineer at the McKinsey-Kearney and Co., Chicago, was called in to discuss the technical aspects with BROTHMAN. It was also planned that MC CLOSKEY and CLINT E. STRYKER, then executive vice-president of Nordberg, (now residing Oconomowoc, Wisconsin and operating the May Steel Products, Mayville, Wisconsin) were to meet BROTHMAN at Akron, Ohio and contact various rubber companies as to the feasibility of BROTHMAN'S plans and consequently the possible market for machinery to be produced. In his files CHEYETTE has a letter

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cc - New York (AMSD)

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Letter to Director  
August 7, 1950

from MC CLOSKEY giving his conclusions after discussions with BROTHMAN and further investigation. This is partly as follows:

"My reaction after spending the day with BROTHMAN which you planned was that he was undoubtedly a very capable engineer, that the higher mathematics used to calculate the percentage of unreacted butadiene and styrene was largely window dressing and that with one possible exception he had no potential material. Nevertheless, I had hopes that his stated connections with U. S. Rubber's Pilot Plant at Naugatuck Chemical had disclosed the actual need and immediate possibility of improving the process in general. The facts obtained at Akron, of course, did not bear out this hope".

With reference to the above CHEYETTE stated that BROTHMAN had represented that he had participated in the development of the Pilot Plant for making synthetic rubber of the U. S. Rubber Company at Naugatuck. CHEYETTE stated that he does not know the exact details of MC CLOSKEY'S inquiry at Akron, but apparently they discredited some of BROTHMAN'S claims. Furthermore, MC CLOSKEY apparently determined that the rubber companies had the information necessary for the production of rubber by a continuous process rather than by a batch process, and that at most BROTHMAN had developed certain mechanical features which could obtain results which could be obtained by other methods already known. CHEYETTE also advised that BROTHMAN had failed to keep his appointment to meet STRYKER at Akron, and that this, together with MC CLOSKEY'S conclusions, resulted in the Nordberg Mfg. Company dropping the entire matter.

CHEYETTE stated that he believes several years later a letter was received by Nordberg from BROTHMAN in which BROTHMAN offered his services as a consultant engineer. However, CHEYETTE was uncertain of this and could not locate any such letter. CHEYETTE stated that he was furnishing the above information because he felt possibly BROTHMAN may have sold his patents and ideas on synthetic rubber to the Russians, inasmuch as he has been arrested for espionage. He also pointed out that possibly BROTHMAN gained information about the synthetic rubber industry which he could have furnished to Russia. He suggested the possibility that an examination of patents obtained by BROTHMAN and the disposition of those patents might be of interest. He also stated that JACKMAN, the patent attorney, lives presently in Los Angeles and might be a good source of information concerning BROTHMAN. He stated that he thought the only relation between JACKMAN and BROTHMAN was that JACKMAN had acted as BROTHMAN'S attorney in patenting some of BROTHMAN'S devices, but that JACKMAN might know considerable about BROTHMAN'S associates and could possibly identify the "financial advisor" who had appeared with BROTHMAN in JACKMAN'S office when CHEYETTE first met him.

Letter to Director  
August 7, 1950

CHEYETTE referred the writer to Attorney LEON FOLEY of Miller, Mack and Fairchild, 1504 First Wisconsin National Bank Building, stating that FOLEY had a file on the matter which might contain additional information.

FOLEY was contacted and examination of this file disclosed nothing substantially new. It was noted therefrom that Nordberg had drawn up an agreement whereby they would set up the process machinery company as a subsidiary, which subsidiary would employ BROTHMAN as its engineer and BROTHMAN would also get a gross receipts commission from gross sales by this subsidiary. There was only one letter by BROTHMAN in the file which merely deals with legal terminology of the proposed agreement and is dated March 10, 1942. It is signed by A. BROTHMAN, who gives his address as 43-09 40th Street, Long Island City, New York.

The above is for your information and no leads are being set out at this time. It is suggested to the office of origin, however, that it might be desirable to have the Los Angeles office locate and interview H. JACKMAN.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
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G. I. R. -2

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DIRECTOR AND SAC

DEFERRED

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, WAS, ESP - R. ALFRED LEWISON, PRESIDENT, INDUSTRIAL PROCESS ENGINEERS, EIGHT LISTER AVE, NEWARK, N. J., VOLUNTARILY APPEARED IN NEWARK OFFICE THIS DATE AND FURNISHED FOLLOWING INFO -- HE EMPLOYED SUBJECT AS CONSULTANT ABOUT MAY FORTY NINE TO PRESENT. ALSO HAD AGREEMENT BETWEEN A. BROTHMAN AND ASSOCIATES AND INDUSTRIAL PROCESS ENGINEERS IN WHICH BROTHMAN AGREED TO ACT AS CONSULTANT FOR INDUSTRIAL PROCESS ENGINEERS FROM NOVEMBER ONE FORTY NINE TO OCTOBER THIRTY ONE NINETEEN FIFTY FOUR AND TO CONTINUE FOR AN ADDITIONAL FIVE YEARS UNLESS TERMINATED.

LEWISON ADVISED THAT EMIL BARISH, AN EMPLOYEE OF HIS COMPANY WORKED UNDER SUBJECT AND WOULD PROBABLY KNOW HIM WELL. LETTER FOLLOWS.

MC KEE

HOLD PLS

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AUG 15 1950

cc: Mr. Langer

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 100-95068 NJG

NEW YORK

DATE WHEN MADE

AUG 15 1950

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE

8/10/50

REPORT MADE BY

JOHN W. COLLINS

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, was;  
"Pa," "The Penguin"

CHARACTER OF CASE

ESPIONAGE - R

## SUMMARY REPORT

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IN CHARGE

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THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:

- 1 Washington Field (Info.)
- 3 New York (1-NY 100-96341)

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NY 100-95068

TABLE OF CONTENTS

|   | <u>PAGE</u> |
|---|-------------|
| I. NARRATIVE OF OFFENSE.....            | 3           |
| II. RELEVANT STATUTES.....              | 4           |
| III. STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.....        | 4           |
| IV. PRELIMINARY PROSECUTIVE ACTION..... | 4           |
| V. WITNESSES.....                       | 7           |
| 1. HARRY GOLD.....                      | 7           |
| 2. T. SCOTT MILLER.....                 | 7           |
| 3. RICHARD E. BRENNAN.....              | 7           |
| 4. ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY.....            | 64          |

NY 100-95068

NAME OF DEFENDANTS: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ

I. NARRATIVE OF OFFENSE

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN of 41-08 42nd Street, Sunnyside, New York, is a partner in the firm of A. Brothman and Associates, a chemical engineering firm with an office at 2928 41st Avenue, Long Island City. MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ of 151 8th Avenue, New York City, is also a partner in this firm.

According to BROTHMAN, in the early 1940s he was engaged in demonstrating two types of mixers on which he held a patent. These demonstrations were held in the office of the Hendrick Manufacturing Company, New York City, which firm was trying to sell these mixers. Further, according to BROTHMAN, JACOB GOLOS, (a Soviet espionage agent), visited the Hendrick office and BROTHMAN gave him blueprints of these mixers. Thus began a series of surreptitious meetings between BROTHMAN, GOLOS and ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, a self-admitted Soviet espionage agent. Miss BENTLEY was known to BROTHMAN as HELEN. At these meetings BROTHMAN turned over to them blueprints on a urea resin plant layout, an oil blowing kettle and an HC resin kettle.

Also, according to BROTHMAN, he once told GOLOS that he desired to use a laboratory for performing chemical experiments, or in the alternative he wanted to meet someone who worked in a laboratory who would be able to work on some of BROTHMAN'S processes. Subsequently HARRY GOLD, an admitted Soviet espionage agent, contacted him. In this manner BROTHMAN said began an association between him and GOLD which terminated in June, 1948.

On the contrary, HARRY GOLD has stated that he originally met BROTHMAN at the request of SEMEN SEMENOV, an Amtorg Trading Company official. The purpose of his getting in touch with BROTHMAN was to obtain technical information from him for transmittal to the Soviet Union. In July, 1947, GOLD and BROTHMAN agreed between themselves to tell agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and a Grand Jury, meeting in the Southern District of New York, that they originally met in New York City at the direction of JACOB GOLOS.

Regarding MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ, she has advised that she has no information as to why ABRAHAM BROTHMAN was interviewed by FBI agents on May 29, 1947 or why he testified before a Federal Grand Jury on July 22, 1947.



NY 100-95068

However, HARRY GOLD, when interviewed, advised that when BROTHMAN obtained a subpoena to appear before the 1947 Grand Jury, BROTHMAN first wanted to tell the truth about his activities to this Grand Jury, but GOLD and MOSKOWITZ dissuaded him from this course of action.

## II. RELEVANT STATUTES

The indictment alleges violation of the following statutes on the part of Defendants BROTHMAN and MOSKOWITZ:

Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 241 (1946 edition)  
Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 88 (1946 edition)

## III. STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

The statute of limitations in this case would have run on July 31, 1950 but with the return of an indictment on July 29, 1950, the running of the statute was tolled.

## IV. PRELIMINARY PROSECUTIVE ACTION

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ were indicted on July 29, 1950 by a Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York. This indictment is as follows:

"1. That from on or about the 28th day of May, 1947, and continuing up to and including the 12th day of June, 1950, in the Southern District of New York, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ, the defendants herein, and HARRY GOLD, a co-conspirator but not a defendant herein, and diverse other persons to the Grand Jurors unknown, did unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and corruptly combine, conspire, confederate and agree together, and with each other, to defraud the United States of America in the exercise of its governmental function of administering and enforcing the criminal laws of the United States of America, and to influence, obstruct and impede the due administration of justice therein, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 241 (1946 edition).

NY 100-95068

"2. That, as the said defendants well knew, during this conspiracy, a Grand Jury of the United States, duly impaneled in and for the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, was conducting an investigation of possible violations of the espionage and other Federal criminal statutes.

"3. That it was a part of said conspiracy that the defendant, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, and HARRY GOLD, a co-conspirator, would agree upon fictitious explanations of their associations with each other and divers other persons.

"4. That it was further a part of said conspiracy that when the defendant, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, appeared before the aforesaid Grand Jury, he would give false, fictitious, fraudulent and manufactured information concerning the aforementioned associations.

"5. That it was further a part of said conspiracy that the defendant, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, would inform HARRY GOLD, a co-conspirator, of the substance of his testimony before said Grand Jury, for the purpose of enabling the said HARRY GOLD to conform his testimony thereto.

"6. That it was further a part of said conspiracy that when HARRY GOLD appeared before the aforesaid Grand Jury, he would give false, fictitious, fraudulent and manufactured information concerning the aforementioned associations, which would conform with the information theretofore given to said Grand Jury by the defendant, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN.

#### OVERT ACTS

"1. In pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, at the Southern District of New York, the defendant, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, testified before the aforesaid Grand Jury, on or about the 22nd day of July, 1947.

"2. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy, and to effect the objects thereof, at the Southern District of New York, HARRY GOLD testified before the aforesaid Grand Jury, on or about the 31st day of July, 1947.



NY 100-95068

"3. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy, and to effect the objects thereof, at the Southern District of New York, in or about the month of July, 1947, HARRY GOLD had a conversation with THOMAS KIERNAN at 52 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

"4. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy, and to effect the objects thereof, at the Southern District of New York, on or about the 29th day of May, 1947, the defendant, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, and HARRY GOLD met at the Pennsylvania Station, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. (Title 18, United States Code, Section 88, 1946 Edition).

#### SECOND COUNT

"The Grand Jury further charges -

"1. That on or about the 31st day of July, 1947, at the Southern District of New York, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, the defendant herein, knowingly, wilfully and corruptly endeavored to influence, intimidate and impede HARRY GOLD, a witness before a Grand Jury sitting in and for the Southern District of New York, and did knowingly, wilfully and corruptly influence, obstruct, impede, and endeavor to influence, obstruct, and impede, the due administration of justice therein, that is to say -

"2. That the said Grand Jury was at the time and place aforesaid, conducting an investigation entitled, United States v. John Doe, pertaining to possible violation of espionage laws of the United States and any other Federal criminal statutes.

"3. That the defendant, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, at the time and place aforesaid, knew that the said HARRY GOLD had received a subpoena requiring the said HARRY GOLD to appear before the said Grand Jury on July 31, 1947, to testify as a witness.

"4. That the defendant, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, at the time and place aforesaid, wilfully, knowingly and corruptly influenced, intimidated and impeded the said HARRY GOLD by urging, advising and persuading him to give false testimony before the said Grand Jury. (Title 18, United States Code, Section 241, 1946 edition)."

NY 100-95068

This indictment was returned before Judge SIDNEY SUGARMAN who issued bench warrants based on the indictment. At 3:50 p.m. on July 29, 1950, BROTHMAN and MOSKOWITZ were arrested by FBI agents at Cliffwood, New Jersey in accordance with the warrants issued previously by Judge SUGARMAN. On July 31, 1950, they were arraigned before United States District Judge T. HOYT DAVIS of the Middle District of Georgia, who as of the time of the arraignment, was visiting in the Southern District of New York. Inasmuch as neither defendant was represented by counsel, their arraignment was continued until August 2, 1950. Bail was set by Judge DAVIS for each defendant in the amount of \$25,000, in accordance with the request of United States Attorney IRVING H. SAYPOL.

On August 2, 1950, at an arraignment before Judge DAVIS, BROTHMAN pleaded not guilty to two counts of the indictment and MOSKOWITZ to one count of the indictment. Bail was continued in the amount of \$25,000 for each defendant. On August 3, 1950, on an application by WILLIAM L. MESSING, attorney for both defendants, Judge SIDNEY SUGARMAN signed a writ of habeas corpus. The Government's answer to this writ was filed on August 4, 1950 and a summary hearing was set by Judge DAVIS for August 8, 1950. On this latter date the summary hearing was held before Judge DAVIS, at which hearing the petitioners withdrew their writ of habeas corpus. The defendants were remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal.

V. WITNESSES

HARRY GOLD

who is in custody of the  
United States Marshal, Eastern District of Pennsylvania,  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Upon issuance of a Writ of Ad Testificandum  
or

T. SCOTT MILLER, Special Agent  
New York Office, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
RICHARD E. BRENNAN, Special Agent  
New York Office, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Can testify to the following signed statements of HARRY GOLD:

"July 11, 1950  
Philadelphia, Penna.

"I, HARRY GOLD, make the following voluntary statement to  
RICHARD E. BRENNAN and T. SCOTT MILLER, JR., who have identified themselves



NY 100-95068

"to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me and I know that any statement I make can be used against me in a court of law. I have been advised of my right of counsel and I know that I do not have to make any statement at all.

"Some time in the middle or late August of the year 1941, my Soviet superior, SAM, who has since been identified by me as SEMEN SEMENOV, told me that he would have an important assignment relating to obtaining information from a "Government official." He did not elaborate on this except that a week or so after his first announcement in the middle of August, he told me of an arrangement for meeting this man. About a week later he told me that the proposed meeting was off. I believe that the reason that he gave was that there was a Jewish holiday, the Day of Atonement, coming up, and that the man in question or his immediate family were religious. He also, at this time, gave me instructions for a later meeting. This meeting, I believe, was to be in the downtown part of New York, somewhere in the neighborhood of Day or Church Street. I appeared for this meeting, but it did not take place. There is some little doubt in my mind whether or not this or a following meeting, which also did not take place, actually occurred in the order that I have given them, but in any case to summarize:

"There were three proposed meetings; one which SAM, hims elf, called off, and two others, one of which may have been called off by SAM, and to one of which I definitely went and the man in question did not show up. Now, up to this time, he had not been described to me by name. There was merely the statement that he was an important Government official, an engineer. I believe that the third meeting was near a Child's Restaurant, somewhere in the

NY 100-95068

"Broadway District, About the third week in September, SAM gave me a set of instructions for meeting this man. This meeting was to take place between 6th and 7th Avenues, somewhere about 26th or 27th Street. The man in question was to be in a car, the license number of which had an 'N' in it as I recall, and I have since been told by the Investigating Agents, or rather I have been shown a memorandum card on which is written, in my handwriting, the license number 2N9088. Also on the memorandum card was the fact that I was to ask about this man's wife, NAOMI, and to ask about his baby daughter, and I was to bring greetings from 'HELEN'. I was told, at this time, that the man's name was ABRAHAM BROTHMAN. This meeting took place as planned on a Monday night, very late in September. I definitely recall that the occasion of this meeting was also the night of the JOE LOUIS-LOU NOVA heavyweight fight. BROTHMAN was late for this meeting by about 10 or 15 minutes, and finally came along this street in the middle twenties, between 6th and 7th Avenues, in his car. I spotted the license number. It was very dark and as is usual in the Fur and Garment district, there was no one there at all. I opened the door and slipped into the car beside. He seemed a little startled for a moment; possibly he thought that this was someone hostile to him. I then gave him the greeting and identified myself as FRANK KESSLER. Just about this time, the fight came on, and we sat in the car and heard it on BROTHMAN'S car radio throughout the two or three rounds that the fight lasted. We then drove around for a little while, possibly 15 or 20 minutes, during which time I tried to appear as genial as possible. BROTHMAN asked a few questions about HELEN and he also inquired about 'JOHN.' BROTHMAN told me that HELEN was the person who had preceeded me and was the person to whom he had given information. He also told me that JOHN had preceeded HELEN. Our later conversation took place in a Bickford Restaurant, that same night, and was an exceedingly lengthy one. This Bickford Restaurant, by the way, is located on, I believe, the west side of either 6th or 7th Avenues, about 34th Street, but below 42nd Street.

"At this time, BROTHMAN told me that he had not gotten along too well with HELEN and I gathered from his conversation that the principal difficulty was the fact that HELEN was not technically trained. He also told me that he worked for the Hendrick Manufacturing Company of Carbondale, Pennsylvania and New York City. He also told me that he had gotten along very well with JOHN. The conversation



NY 100-95068

"may have lasted as long as three hours. I believe that it broke up sometime around one o'clock, because I believe that I have a recollection of just making a 1:25 or a 1:35 train back to Philadelphia. BROTHMAN, also, upon the occasion of this first meeting with him, said that he was glad that I was a chemist because he believed that it would make possible the occasion of him again funneling information through me to the Soviet Union. This information, I understood, was to cover the various processes on which BROTHMAN was doing design work for the Hendrick Manufacturing Company.

"I have stated the phrase, 'on which BROTHMAN was doing design work' because, from his conversation, I gathered that he was in complete charge of all design work at the Hendrick Company. The rest of the conversation, and as I have said, this was a quite lengthy one, concerned BROTHMAN himself. There was a good deal of background material, including the fact that he had won a scholarship, a Harkness scholarship, to Columbia University, at I believe, the age of 14. It also included the story that one of his uncles, on, I believe, his mother's side, was supposed to have gotten him a scholarship for the City College of New York, but had refused to use any influence to do so. Then BROTHMAN related with great pride and satisfaction the fact that in a competitive examination, he had wound up first, and had obtained the coveted Harkness scholarship, which not only included tuition to Columbia College, but also included maintenance, books, and possibly some additional funds.

"There was some talk about BROTHMAN'S daughter, who was then not much more than an infant. This child I discovered to be ELSA. This I believe, covers the extent of the matters discussed during my first meeting with ABE BROTHMAN.

"As I have stated before, I told BROTHMAN that I was a chemist and told him that my name was FRANK KESSLER, but I did not tell him where I lived except to indicate that it was not in New York City. We made arrangements, or rather, I set the arrangement for a second meeting. This was to take place in Child's Restaurant on Columbus Circle, the west side of Columbus Circle, that is. It was to be approximately 8:00 p.m., and was to take place, I believe, on Thursday or Friday of the week following our first meeting. This second meeting took place, but BROTHMAN was about an hour and a half

NY 100-95068

"late. During this time, I made several calls to his office at the Hendrick Company. I knew that they were in the downtown part of New York City, somewhere around Church Street.

"I neglected to state that on the occasion of the first meeting, BROTHMAN gave me the phone number of the Hendrick Company, which I believe, was Barclay 9 - something.

"I made two, possibly three calls to BROTHMAN at the office, on each of which occasion, he said that he was leaving immediately and would be up to Child's within 20 minutes. Finally, he did arrive, as I have stated, about an hour and a half late. I was a little bit irritated by this time because I did not like the attention which the waiter and waitresses in Child's were paying to me. During this period I consumed several drinks and had a very light snack. When BROTHMAN did arrive, he did not apologize, but I did not make any inquiry concerning the reason why he was late. I had been told by SAM to go very easy with this man and not to antagonize him, as others in the past had gotten into quite violent arguments with him on the subject of his tardiness.

"I had reported the results of my September meeting with ABE to SAM, and I had been instructed that on the occasion of the second meeting, that I was to give BROTHMAN a list, verbal I believe, of various subjects in which the Soviets were interested. I cannot recall any of the details of this list, but in addition to this there was the matter of cleaning up a good deal of the material which he had previously given to HELEN, but in a very fragmentary form. I told BROTHMAN about this matter, but he did not seem too receptive; he hardly even nodded agreement. The principal subject matter of the second conversation had to do with his difficulties in working for Hendrick and also paradoxically, again how glad he was to know me so that he could again begin giving information. He did promise that on the occasion of the third meeting that he would have information for me. What this information was to be, I cannot now recall. This, I believe covers the subject matter of my second meeting with ABE BROTHMAN.

"There is one thing that I have on my mind relative to the first conversation with BROTHMAN in September, and that was the fact that I told BROTHMAN that the power of the German Army now sweeping, at that time, through Russia was not to be underestimated;



NY 100-95068

"that here was probably the greatest offensive force that the world ever had seen. I mention this point because I wanted to point up to ABE the necessity for obtaining information for the Soviet Union, particularly information of military value. ABE agreed with me as far as the striking power of the German Army went, and said that he was glad to see that here was someone who did not brag as did the Daily Worker of the victories of the Soviet forces, when actually they were being driven back on all fronts. In connection with this statement, there also occurs to me the fact which I have previously not mentioned, and that is that BROTHMAN often used to ask me for the true story or 'inside dope' on what was really happening on the Russian-German front. He evidently believed, and I let him go on thinking so, that I had sources higher up of inside information. To continue for a moment on this subject of inside information, I had been told by SAM that under all circumstances I was to be in charge of any activity with BROTHMAN, and that I was to pretend to know the answer no matter what question BROTHMAN asked me or whatever subject BROTHMAN brought up. This was the reason that I permitted BROTHMAN to think that I had known both JOHN and HELEN, when he first asked me about them on the occasion of our first meeting.

"Our third meeting took place about a week or ten days after the second meeting, and occurred near Day and Church Streets, New York City. I believe that I was waiting in front of a closed cafeteria on Day Street, on the southeast corner, but a little further along on Day Street. I had great difficulty in making this meeting since it was set for about 7:30, but I did get there from Philadelphia on time. BROTHMAN did not show up, and did not show up for fully two hours. When he did come down, it was close to 10:00 o'clock, and he did not have any information with him. When I asked him about this, he said that he had been tied up in the office and there were still people there, so he could not bring it down to me, but he promised definitely that he would have this information on the occasion of our next meeting. I cannot recall the occasion of our fourth meeting, that is, the exact place. I do not believe that it was the same corner where I had met him the third time because I had waited there so long that it was against all my principles, and the things that I had been taught by SAM and the preceding Soviet agents as a means of procedure, but I met him somewhere in that area. It is possible that it was a little to the west on Day Street, that is, the first street over from Church

NY 100-95068

"Street. He did have material for me that time, but this turned out to be a single blueprint; I have since identified this blueprint. It concerned a piece of mixing equipment. Either that evening or a few days subsequent, I turned this material over to SAM, and on the occasion of my next meeting with SAM, received a verbal dressing down because of the fact that the material was fragmentary in nature, and was totally valueless, without a description of the process to which it pertained.

"On the occasion of, I would say somewhere between the fifth and the seventh meetings with BROTHMAN, I again received material which I believe I have since identified as a thousand gallon water cooled resin kettle, manufactured for the Synvar Company of Wilmington, Delaware. On this occasion, I took the precaution of first inspecting the material and determined that as it stood, it was completely valueless, and as a matter of fact, there was the possibility that even had a full description of the process been given pertaining to this particular resin, it would have been material which could have been obtained from any textbook on chemical engineering. Therefore, I did not turn this material over, but kept it in my home. I did tell SAM, however, of the nature of the information that BROTHMAN had tried to give me, and SAM continued to hammer away at me that I must get him to conform to our regular rules of procedure.

"It should be noted in this connection that the previous person, ALFRED SLACK, with whom I had dealt from the fall of 1940 on, and whom I was even now seeing, was of an entirely different nature as far as punctuality, value of the material which he gave me, and the completeness of the information supplied. As a result, I was more or less at a complete loss for ways of how to handle BROTHMAN. Also, in this period, which is early December, there was one, and possibly two meetings during which BROTHMAN did not show up at all, and during which calls to the office elicited information that he was either out of town or was unavailable. I think that on one occasion I definitely heard BROTHMAN'S voice in the background.

"I would like to state now that these calls were in the evening somewhere, I would say between 7:30 and 10:00 or even 10:30 o'clock.



NY 100-95068

"BROTHMAN once told me that I could call at any time up to 11:00 or 12:00. The person who usually answered the phone at Hendrick's was ARTHUR WEBER. Here again, I would like to add something that I had omitted and which took place on the occasion of the first, but most likely the second meeting, that is, the one at Child's Restaurant.

"At this time, under instructions from SAM, I told ABE that to facilitate matters, I could arrange to have any information that he gave me photo-copied in a matter of a couple of hours and even should the need arise, within a matter of an hour or so, and would then return it to him. He told me that he was very pleased at this because in the past, he had often had to have his wife, NAOMI, type the material for him. In this last connection, I would like to emphasize that on later experiences with BROTHMAN, I found out that NAOMI BROTHMAN did a good deal of ABE'S work, and by this I mean, his legitimate work for the Hendrick Company at home. This included the typing of reports and the proofreading of reports.

"In the middle of December, I would say about the second week, on being urged by SAM, I finally told BROTHMAN that this whole matter of his handing over fragmentary information and of not keeping appointments would have to come to an end. He was extremely irritated by this and told me that while he realized that I was being prompted to do this by the Soviets, that they were a bunch of fools, and they did not realize how much valuable information he had already given them, and they also did not realize to what extent he was being pressed to complete work at the Hendrick Company. He was extremely vehement about this and I was somewhat taken back. In connection with this valuable information he mentioned that he had previously handed over, I believe to JOHN, a drawing of a turbine type of engine for aircraft, and also information on one of the earliest jeep models which had been designed by him for the Hendrick Company, and by the Hendrick Company in turn, for the U. S. Government. At the end of this time, or this tirade, he cooled down somewhat and finally said, 'Well, if it is information on complete processes that is wanted, I have something that I am certain you people will want. Right now in the office there is the complete design of a powder plant built by the Hendrick Company for the Atlas Powder Company.' I believe he gave the location as being in the South, possibly Chatanooga. I may be mistaken as to the name of the powder company and the name of the town, but it is something similar to Atlas. It was a name which I had recognized because of familiarity with the chemical field and the location was definitely somewhere in the South.

NY 100-95068

"I told SAM about this and he was greatly overjoyed. I had made a definite arrangement with BROTHMAN to meet on the night of, I believe, Monday or Tuesday, possibly Monday, the 22nd of December, 1941. This meeting was to take place at 50th Street and Lexington Avenue, on the northwest corner, right where the subway exit is. This is diagonally across the street from one of the Loew's Theatres and is near two restaurants. The one is a Bickford restaurant and the next one is a cafeteria called the Park Lane which also has a bar as part of the setup. Next to the Park Lane is a Translux Theatre.

"The meeting with BROTHMAN was to take place at, I believe, 10:00 o'clock. I waited until at least 10:25 because I had made split-second arrangements for meeting SAM at another place. This place was to be the Washington Square Express Stop of the 8th Avenue or Independent subway system, and was to be on the platform, on the express platform of the system. It was a wet, cold drizzly night, and as I have stated I waited until the last minute. Then, not trusting connections, and with no sign of BROTHMAN, I took a cab. However, the cab driver got lost down in the Greenwich Village area and when we finally did get to the Washington Square stop, it was well beyond the time when I was supposed to meet SAM. I raced downstairs to the platform just in time to see an express pulling out for the uptown district. There I got a glimpse of a man whom I am sure was SAM, and I believe he turned his head and recognized me. I waited in great indecision until the next express came along and then decided to take it. I got off at the 14th Street stop, and there, surely enough, was SAM. By this time, I was trembling both from emotional and physical exhaustion. I met SAM and he said 'Nothing doing?' and I said, 'No.' I was going to launch into an excuse when he said 'Never mind,' but in a very kind manner. We then went upstairs where he asked me to wait on the corner of 14th Street, possibly it was 16th, where he left me. I knew what he had left for, because he had made arrangements to have a second person and possibly even a third waiting to take the material away from him as quickly as possible. I believe also that my understanding with BROTHMAN was to have the material returned; that it was to be copied and returned that same night. BROTHMAN had told me that it was very bulky and we had anticipated that possibly it would take three or four hours actually to copy it. I had understood from BROTHMAN



NY 100-95068

"that this was the complete design of the plant; every last detail, including that of the building itself. SAM returned shortly and he took me to the Ferris Wheel Bar which is located downstairs in the cellar of what was at that time known as the Henry Hudson Hotel. This is on 57th Street and Ninth Avenue, and this was the first occasion that I recall our going there, though we did so, SAM and I, on many subsequent occasions. We had several drinks, which I needed badly, and a sandwich because I had left work late and had gotten nothing to eat on the way. SAM, in general, was very conciliatory and I was relieved that I had managed to at least get in touch with him so that no more than one person was kept waiting.

"My next meeting with BROTHMAN took place after Christmas, and at this time, I do not recall what excuse, if any, he gave me for not giving me the information on the Atlas Powder Company or for not keeping his meeting. I believe that it may have been that he was out in the middlewest, in Akron, Ohio, and at this time he told me that he was in possession of complete information on the manufacture of Buna-S a synthetic rubber. He also told me that not only was he in possession of complete information, but that he had the complete design material and he told me that he would have this material ready for me on the first of January 1942. When I told SAM about this, he was highly elated because, I believe that one of the things on the list which I had given BROTHMAN verbally, on the occasion of, I believe, our second meeting, was Buna-S. SAM and I made arrangements to meet on the afternoon, early in the afternoon, of New Year's Day, 1942. I came to Day and Church Streets on the morning of New Year's Day, and again I waited, possibly an hour and a half, or two hours, for ABE, and when he finally did come down from the Hendrick's offices, he had nothing with him, but he did tell me that he had been up working all night on Buna-S, and that some errors in the calculations which other people in the offices had made, had come to his attention, and as a result, because he wanted the information to be very complete and correct, he was unable to have the information for me. I remember this occasion very clearly and distinctly, because it was a cold morning and I waited outside the Exchange Bar, which unfortunately was closed, on New Year's morning.

NY 100-95068

"When BROTHMAN finally did come down, he drove me to the area around the Penn Station. Again I recall this incident distinctly because he and I went up the West River Drive. At this time, also, he promised that within a short time, that is, a matter of a week or so, he would have this information for me; that is, the complete design and process for making Buna-S synthetic rubber. During the period from the first of January until late in March 1942, my clearest recollection is that of one long series of meetings with ABE, most of which actually did not take place since either I was told that he was not at the office and was told that he was at home or I was told that he was out of town or some other excuse was given. On several occasions, I did see him, but again he had some excuse why he didn't have the material or why it was not ready; it always seemed to be practically complete, but never quite ready. I recall distinctly that in late February of 1942, in the course of only one week, I went four times to New York City, and on only one occasion did I see ABE, and this was the occasion of my fourth trip.

"This was during that week, on a Friday evening. On each of these occasions, because I was supposed to have the complete Buna-S story, I met with SAM and I believe also that on each occasion SAM had one, and possibly two confederates waiting so that he could turn the information over to them. Finally, on this Friday in February, when I again showed up empty handed, I told SAM in great desperation that BROTHMAN had promised to have the material for me on Saturday, the following day. I believe that I am wrong, it was to be Sunday. I told this to SAM and told him in a very convincing manner because I, myself, was convinced of the fact that this was certainly the time that I was going to have the Buna-S information. At this, SAM became greatly enraged and while I do not recall the exact words of the conversation, I believe that what I am now going to say is practically verbatim:

"He said, 'Look here you fool, this scoundrel will not have the information on Sunday. He won't have it next Sunday or the Sunday after that. I bet you that it will be a month or two months before you will get it; then I doubt that it will be complete. He doesn't have it complete now; he doesn't have half of it complete; maybe it isn't even started on yet.'



NY 100-95068

"When I still protested that I would like to come on Sunday even though I would not meet him, then he said, 'That's just the point. Do you think I like to keep you coming up here every single night in the week, practically looking like a ghost. Why, you look worse than a ghost, you look like a sick ghost. You look like the devil.'

"Then he became so enraged, actually not at me but at BROTHMAN, that he was almost beside himself and actually stopped talking from the force of his anger. After he cooled down, he said, 'Look, we are going to have a couple of double Scotches, and you are going to have something to eat. We will sit there and we will talk of music and we will talk of opera, and we will not talk of that S----- BROTHMAN. You will go home and rest up. What in the world does your mother think of you? Do you realize the danger in such a procedure? What do the people you work with think of you?'

"Some of the meetings which were to have taken place with SAM actually did not take place until the early hours of the morning. Some of them took place still in the evening, but on many occasions, SAM was unable to return until the early hours because of a previous commitment or arrangement with a confederate, and as a result, I was actually extremely weary and exhausted; not only mentally, but physically.

"The next event that occurred was that I told BROTHMAN that I was extremely weary and that these meetings which had not taken place, had taken a great deal out of me, and would it not be possible for him to arrange it so that I could help him for a week-end or an extended period in which we could finish off this matter of the Buna-S. BROTHMAN agreed to this and during, I believe, the first week in March, we made an arrangement to go up somewhere into the country in New York State. We were to drive up there and BROTHMAN was to take all of the necessary data with him and we were to put the Buna-S report in its final form. BROTHMAN said that it was so near complete, that actually we would not have to take much time to work, that we could relax a bit. We could play some handball or something of that nature. My principal concern was the Buna-S, not the idea of playing handball.

NY 100-95068

"BROTHMAN did meet me, again about an hour late. I recall the place very clearly. I was waiting on the corner of the Horn and Hardart's Cafeteria on 8th Avenue, and 33rd Street, on the northwest corner. I believe we were to go from there to either the Lincoln Tunnel or the Hudson Tunnel; I believe the Lincoln Tunnel, actually. BROTHMAN did show up finally, as I have said, one hour late, and told me again that a previous engagement had made it impossible for him to keep the weekend agreement. Frankly, by this time, I was somewhat relieved and was glad to get home. When I did tell SAM about this, he said 'Look, the next time that you meet him, tell him to set a time, we don't care what time, but in the near future, within two weeks, during which he must absolutely finish the Buna-S.' Now,' he said, 'do not threaten him; just set this time. If he does not complete it within the time that we have specified, we will drop him; that is all.'

"I did make an arrangement with BROTHMAN and one that was finally successful. It will be recalled that at this time, I had come up for the draft. On instructions from SAM, I did not tell ABE that I was being drafted, but said instead, that I was going to be transferred by my firm to California, and I told him that I was very anxious to finish up the Buna-S and that BROTHMAN said that it was practically complete. I made arrangements with BROTHMAN whereby during, I believe, the last week in March, I came to New York, and we spent the entire night together from about 8:00 or 9:00 o'clock up until 6:00 or 6:30 of the following morning. This was during the middle of the week, possibly on a Thursday of the last week in March, during which time BROTHMAN and I completed the Buna-S report. This was completed in two rooms which I had rented, or engaged, at the Hotel New Yorker. I cannot recall what name I used; it may very well have been FRANK KESSLER. There is some possibility that I used the name HARRY GOLD, and also some possibility that I may have used the name MARTIN, either as a first or second name. I rather think, however, that it was the name FRANK KESSLER that I used. I am also not too certain whether it was one or two rooms. In any event, we stayed up all night. My part in the completion of the report was nominal; I was merely another pair of hands while BROTHMAN did a great deal of annotating and typing. BROTHMAN brought a portable typewriter and a whole suitcase full of data. The report was not quite complete at 6:30,



NY 100-95068

"but we were exhausted, and we went to bed, and about 9:00 or 10:00 o'clock, BROTHMAN went into work at the Hendrick Company. This was a rainy day; I recall very well going out for something to eat and getting drenched. BROTHMAN returned about 6:00 or 6:30 in the evening and we completed the assembling of the Buna-S report. Also with this report, which included possibly 200 typewritten pages, possibly more, were a great mass of blueprints. These blueprints covered not only the outline or the flow sheet of the process, but many details of construction of the various units, especially the very important one of the polymerization, where the Buna-S latex or the Styrene-Butadiene polymer is formed. It is likely that the blueprints were not complete as far as the final details went, but I do know that included in this were many of the units completely designed and also the design of the actual plant or building housing the equipment. I believe that the plant was actually designed for the B. F. Goodrich Company, though there is some possibility that it was designed for the United States Rubber Company, in Naugatuck, Connecticut. I would also like to state here very definitely that the information given in the written section in the 200 or 300 typewritten pages was as complete as it was possible to be. This information I turned over to SAM at about 7:00 or 7:15 that evening. The occasion of the transfer was on Sixth Avenue and 23rd Street. It was in front of a Horn and Hardart's, a very large one, which is to the best of my memory, on 23rd Street, very near 6th Avenue, though it may be 14th Street, near 6th Avenue. This is a very large Horn and Hardart's Restaurant, and is, I believe, principally an automat. I wish to emphasize here that both the blueprints given to me by BROTHMAN, and I would say that these were possibly some 15 in number, and the report itself, some 200 or 300 typewritten pages, which were very closely typewritten and were not double spaced, were included in the material which I turned over to SAM on this rainy evening in very late March of 1942. I would like to add here that during the period from the first of January 1942, until late March, BROTHMAN did, at various times, give me information relating to Buna-S. This consisted of quite an amount of material both in bulk and in content. It included a flow sheet for the manufacture of Buna-S with the name Dewey and Almy Company of Cambridge, Massachusetts. This is dated, I believe, in early 1941. There was also a recovery system for the two principal materials needed in making Buna-S, that is, Butadiene and

NY 100-95068

"Styrene; a layout of the equipment, that is, the outline of just where the particular units were to be located in the actual plant. There was also a considerable mass of written material, including a 30 or 40 page outline of the Buna-S Polymerization process. This material was in BROTHMAN'S own distinctive and rather small handwriting. None of this material was ever turned over to SAM, nor did I ever make any effort to do so, because of SAM'S insistence on a complete process or nothing at all. I did not refuse this material when BROTHMAN gave it to me because I did not wish to offend him, and also because one of the reasons that he may have given it to me was for later use when we finally wrote the report. I believe there was also during this time, an agreement among us that before the final report was submitted, that we would go over it together. Possibly, this agreement did not exist initially when I was extremely optimistic about obtaining the whole story, but it did exist during March. All of the above material that I have mentioned both blueprints and the written material, have been found in my home, and I have since identified this material to agents MILLER and BRENNAN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"Sometime after this, and subsequent to the 20th of April, 1942, I was told by SAM to make certain to congratulate and praise BROTHMAN because of the information he had turned over, and to tell him that it had been received in the Soviet Union and had been hailed as a remarkable, extremely valuable piece of work, and that the word was that it was so complete, the information, that is, that the Soviets were immediately beginning to set up a plant for the manufacture of Buna-S.

"I believe that I may have had one more meeting with BROTHMAN, or at least a telephone conversation with him, subsequent to the matter of completing the Buna-S work in late March. This occurred probably very early in April, and at this time, I told him that I was definitely going to the West Coast and that I would say goodbye. I also told him that someone would take my place. Actually, the someone that I had in mind was a man by the name of THOMAS L. BLACK. This matter I discussed with BLACK on a train from Philadelphia to New York. At this time, I was certain that I would go into the service. I was in excellent shape physically and my family doctor who was formerly on the examining staff of physicians at one



NY 100-95068

"of the draft boards has assured me that even my hypertension was not sufficiently great to bar my being taken in. It will be recalled that at this time, the bottom of the barrel was literally being scraped. It was upon this occasion, the train trip to New York, and also the occasion of my last meeting with SAM before going up for my physical examination for the draft, that I discussed this matter with BLACK. I told BLACK that I had not yet mentioned the matter to SAM or to my Soviet contact. At this time, I do not think that I realized that SAM also knew BLACK, but I at least had in mind recommending to SAM that BLACK be appointed to follow me with BROTHMAN. I told BLACK that BROTHMAN was an extremely able and capable man. In fact, actually, he was very brilliant, but that the matter of personality or personalities entered a great deal into dealing with him. I told him that he should not make the mistake that I had made of becoming too friendly with BROTHMAN. I not only identified BROTHMAN to BLACK, but I gave him his complete name, where he worked, the telephone number, where he lived, the telephone number there, and a good deal of additional data concerning his child ELSA and his wife. I do not recall whether the second child, ANITA, had yet been born at this time. I told BLACK that he would have to take the initiative and to act in a very stern, but fair manner, but above all, to keep BROTHMAN in line to try to insist that BROTHMAN meet him at a specified place and time, nor near the Hendrick Company in the downtown district, but as a matter of discipline to make it a good distance away and also, should BROTHMAN be late, not to wait for him, but to call him on a subsequent occasion and literally 'rip him up.' BLACK agreed to this and said that if it could be worked for him to meet ABE, he believed that he could handle BROTHMAN quite well. I said goodbye to SAM and then went up for my draft examination, where to my surprise, I was definitely and finally classified 4-F, due to my hypertension. I had had an alternate meeting with SAM in case I should not be called for the draft, or more likely, in case there should be a brief time, say a week or seven days' postponement of any actual induction. At this time, SAM told me to again resume contact with BROTHMAN and emphasized that we must continue to get more information on Buna-S. This seemed to be all that SAM was interested in. I thereupon called BROTHMAN and told him that I was no longer going to be transferred to California, but would see him again, and on the occasion of this subsequent meeting, which again, I believe, was in the downtown part of New York, around Church Street, BROTHMAN told me that he was having great difficulty at the Hendrick Company. The next two or three scheduled meetings with BROTHMAN did not take place. This brings us well into May, or possibly early June. On all of these occasions,

NY 100-95068

"When I called the office, not only was he not there, but WEBER also was not there, and on one occasion, I was given another number to call. On one other occasion, I called his wife, NAOMI, and she said that ABE was working late and when I said that he was not in the office, she said that he was in his 'other office.' This other office I subsequently discovered to be that of HENRY GOLWYNNE, and is in the Graybar Building, New York City. I finally did meet BROTHMAN at a place that he requested which was in the Grand Central Station in one of the many small drug stores or luncheonettes. He told me that he was considering leaving the Hendrick Company because of the bad way in which they had used him.

"His story was that Hendrick had given a raise to everyone in the organization as a result of obtaining the Buna-S contract, but that he and WEBER had conspicuously been left out. He said that the reason for this was that he had insisted on giving the Rubber Reserve Commission in Washington, on the occasion of a conference in April, complete process information on the Hendrick Buna-S process. I should like to state that according to BROTHMAN, the original process data on Buna-S came from, most likely, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, or the United States Rubber Company. The story that BROTHMAN gave me on a subsequent meeting conflicted somewhat with the first story; that is, of his desire to leave Hendrick because of the Buna-S information which he had insisted be made available to all of the firms participating in the rubber research plan. This concerned principally the fact that he had not been granted a raise, that is, both he and WEBER. He then told me of this man, HENRY GOLWYNNE, who about a year previous, had some work done for him by BROTHMAN, that is, in BROTHMAN'S capacity of design engineer for the Hendrick Company, and who had become greatly impressed at BROTHMAN'S ability and who had now made BROTHMAN an offer to go into partnership with him.

"BROTHMAN also stated that he had insisted that if he were to go along that ARTIE WEBER go with him, and GOLWYNNE had agreed to this.

"There followed at least two other meetings which did not take place during this time. I had reported to SAM the fact that BROTHMAN was considering leaving the Hendrick Company, and SAM grew very anxious about this whole business. He kept impressing on me the fact that under no circumstances was I to permit BROTHMAN to



NY 100-95068

"Leave Hendrick, that I must keep him working there, as we were extremely anxious to obtain all possible further developments on Buna-S, and that this was to be BROTHMAN'S task. I told BROTHMAN about this and he just laughed and said that the Buna-S was complete; that what sort of information was there to be handed over? He had designed the plant and the plant had just ticked off like clock work and now that it was done, he was going on to much greater things. He also told me a third conflicting story. This was to the effect that he had already agreed to leave, or told Hendrick that he was leaving them and going with GOLWYNNE, and that Hendrick had then offered to give him a substantial raise beyond that which anyone else had received, and WEBER as well, and that it had merely been dropped on his desk by one of the officials of the company and that BROTHMAN had, in front of that man, picked it up, crumpled it into a roll and dropped it into a waste basket. He later told me that Hendrick had closed the files to him, and did not at this time mention anything about the proposed offer of the raise. It was not so much the actual incidents, themselves, as the manner in which they were told that makes me state that they were conflicting stories. In any event, I recall clearly in June, possibly late June, meeting with BROTHMAN near the Hendrick Company very late in the evening about 10:00 o'clock, and taking a long walk up and down Sixth Avenue, starting with Church Street. During this time, BROTHMAN explained to me of his grand hopes for the future and was very enthusiastic about the various plants he was going to build while he worked for the Chemurgy Design Corporation, which was GOLWYNNE'S company. He did, however, offer to consider the possibility of still working for Hendrick and told me that he was going to make an arrangement with Hendrick whereby he would be a consultant for them on a part time basis. It is my belief now that no such arrangement was ever concluded and that in fact, Hendrick had barred the office to him. This, to a certain extent, satisfied me but when I told SAM about it, he was wild and finally said, 'Well let's see what happens.' He said, 'Tell him while he is at Chemurgy, to try and concentrate on getting Buna-S contracts, if he can.' Apparently, the one thing that SAM thought about was the Buna-S.

"About this time, BROTHMAN started to tell me, and the time was actually about the time that he was leaving Chemurgy, of the design of certain pieces of mixing equipment. This had come

NY 100-95068

"about as a result of some statements that BROTHMAN had made in his Buna-S report, regarding mixing and which had aroused the interest of some engineers in the Soviet Union, so much so that a request had come from them, asking for further information, and this request in turn was relayed to me by SAM. This is not a matter of a conclusion that I have pieced together, but is the result of a clear bit of memory or recollection on my part as to an actual incident that occurred during this period of May or June 1942, and during a conversation with SAM. I might add here that SAM had told me that on the very day or the very night, rather, that I had turned over the information on Buna-S, this rainy evening in March, that that very evening the material had been sent on its way to the Soviet Union.

"I would like to note here that the Buna-S information supplied by BROTHMAN concerned a continuous process as opposed to a batch process. This meant that smaller amounts of material were handled at any one particular moment, but that in spite of the decreased size of the equipment the actual output per 24 hours was tremendously increased, and there was also a terrific saving in the materials of construction of the equipment and in the manpower required to operate the plant.

"I would like to add one point here, that while BROTHMAN had succeeded in convincing me that he would still be doing work for Hendrick, when I told SAM about this, SAM insisted that it was just a dodge on BROTHMAN'S part. At this time, as I have stated before, came the request from SAM for information on the mixing equipment. Again there resulted a long period of meetings, in which no information was turned over or the information was extremely fragmentary, or meetings which did not occur at all in which I showed up but BROTHMAN did not, and arrangements with SAM for the transfer of the information should I get it. I met SAM but did not have the information, of course, and finally, in the late fall of 1942, I would say about October, and possibly November of 1942, BROTHMAN turned over to me an exceedingly weighty book which was actually a large black notebook with rings some two or three inches in diameter and which contained a very complete exposition of BROTHMAN'S work on mixing. This included, again, about 300 typewritten pages, some 50 to 100 nomographs to be used in the various calculations involved



NY 100-95068

"in designing mixing equipment, and a great mass of reprints of articles which BROTHMAN had written on mixing. These were mostly from Mc Graw-Hill Publications, such as 'Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering', 'Process Engineering,' and 'Food Engineering.' These three are separate journals. There was also a large mass of material consisting of advertising brochures of a technical nature, but which contained much valuable data. It all presented a very complete story on the subject of mixing, possibly the most fundamental unit operation in chemical engineering, since all chemical engineering processes involve at some stage or other the bringing together of two materials in as intimate a contact as possible so that as complete a reaction as possible may take place and without the production of any undesirable by-products.

"I would like to state here that it was in general, SAM'S and not only SAM'S, but the policy of all of the Soviets that I have known, never to accept an individual's work on its own merits. What they were interested in, and this will be repeated again and again, was industrial and technical information of such a nature that it was already in use in a plant or was designed for use in a plant which was being erected, and they often emphasized to me, SAM and the others, that they would much rather be satisfied with something which was slightly out of date but which worked, and was now working, as opposed to something which contained many advances or improvements, but which was still in the theoretical or experimental state. The reason for the acceptance of BROTHMAN'S material on mixing was that it obviously bore the stamp of having been completed for the use of various industries and chemical plants in the United States.

"Again, I would like to emphasize or rather to bring up this point that all that BROTHMAN ever submitted to me was always material which he would have had to complete for his, at that time, legitimate employer. It was then, because of the fact that the information was intended for use in the United States and had been accepted by many authorities as being valuable, that SAM was so interested in the mixing data, and there was always the fact that a direct request had come from the Soviet Union for this material. I turned this material on mixing over to SAM, in I recall, the Ferris Wheel Bar. I recall this incident very clearly. It was a rather cold evening in the late fall or possibly early winter, but I believe that it was late fall as it was not yet December. The latest that it was was December, and I recall having this bulky package which was some five inches in thickness, by about 18 inches in length, and

NY 100-95068

"about 14 inches in width, containing this mixing equipment data, and I recall having set it on a seat next to me. We were not at the bar; we never sat at the bar, but at one of the small tables, and I had laid it on one of the empty chairs at our table, and had put a newspaper on top of it in an unsuccessful effort in a partial concealment. SAM took the material with him, when I left, and with the newspaper on the outside, he carried it under his arm and the material next to his body. This was on the same night that I received the material from BROTHMAN. When I received the material from BROTHMAN, it was all in this large looseleaf notebook, and I subsequently purchased some wrapping paper at a stationery store. This stationery store was and may still be on 42nd Street, on the south side, just east of Lexington Avenue, and between Lexington and Third Avenue. It is possible that the two proprietors of this little store may recall my face.

"In connection with the fragments of information relating to the mixing equipment which BROTHMAN gave me between July and October or November, when the completed report was handed in, I would like to state that I kept all, or possibly almost all, of this material in my home, and that this has since been found in my home and has been identified by me to Agents MILLER and BRENNAN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This material consists of handwritten sections in my handwriting relating to the theory of mixing. There are some 40 or 50 pages total; handwritten sections in BROTHMAN'S handwriting relating to the theory of mixing, these are some possibly 25 or 30 pages; and a variety of typewritten material also relating to mixing equipment.

"There were also some elementary sketches, principally drawn by BROTHMAN, and in the body of the report, the theory relating to mixing. None of this material was ever turned over to SAM because of the previously explained reluctance on my part to ever again give SAM a fragment from BROTHMAN.

"Again, I would like to mention here that SAM told me that the material was just in time to be carried to the Soviet Union. The exact means of transportation, I do not know; whether it was by boat or partly by plane, or just who was to carry it, but I do know this, that on occasions, when BROTHMAN had promised information beginning with the time that I met him in late 1941, and up until the time that I finally submitted the mixing equipment data, I was advised



NY 100-95068

"at various times, by SAM, that if the work could be completed by a certain date and hour, that it would be possible for it to 'make the next boat.'

"SAM told me on the occasion of a subsequent meeting that the information on mixing equipment was very good indeed; that he had personally inspected a good deal of it, though not all, since that would have taken too long. I believe that possibly here I have confirmation of the fact that SAM was, by training, a mechanical engineer. He may also have told me that the information had been well received in the Soviet Union, but certainly he did mention, on the occasion of the next event which concerned a meeting between SAM, BROTHMAN and myself, and which took place in either late November or early December of 1942, though there is some possibility that it may have been early January of 1943, that it had been well received. This meeting was a pre-arranged one and took place in the Lincoln Hotel on 8th Avenue, above 42nd Street in New York City. I engaged a suite of rooms, actually only two, for this occasion. I cannot recall the name which I used but I believe again that it was FRANK KESSLER. I do not believe that with SAM there I would have used my own name. There is again the possibility that I may have used the name MARTIN, but again, I don't believe that I did so because SAM knew that I was meeting SLACK under the name of MARTIN. The purpose of this meeting had been carefully discussed with SAM before I suggested it to BROTHMAN, and was essentially to be in the nature of a pep talk for BROTHMAN given by SAM. I was to represent SAM as a visiting Soviet dignitary and possibly there may have been some hint that he was a military visitor, or certainly at least a technical man. The whole idea of the meeting was to 'butter up' BROTHMAN so that he would work on processes in which we were interested, and might even obtain work with a firm or firms in say, the field of synthetic rubber, or possibly some other field in which he might have worked where the information would have been of interest to the Soviet Union. BROTHMAN readily agreed to this meeting and it took place as I have described, most likely in late November or possibly early December, with a still further possibility of early January of 1943.

"I had previously told BROTHMAN that great interest had been shown in the Soviet Union on account of the two magnificent pieces of work that he had done in connection with Buna-S and with the mixing equipment, and that as a result, a Soviet dignitary had been sent here with the special purpose of meeting BROTHMAN and

NY 100-95068

"conversing with the man who had done such fine work. I stated that this man was here in connection with some other ostensible and legitimate reasons and that he was a very high official indeed, but that the main purpose of his coming was to see BROTHMAN and converse with him. To this, BROTHMAN readily agreed. The meeting took place as planned with one exception. I tried first to engage a room in the Hotel New Yorker and was unsuccessful and finally managed to get one at the Lincoln. I then met SAM at the New Yorker and told him that I had engaged rooms at the Lincoln and he then told me to get in touch with BROTHMAN. I did so and called BROTHMAN at his office and told him to meet me in the lobby of the Lincoln Hotel. BROTHMAN did so; I would say the hour was about 8:30, and we went up to the rooms. I do not know SAM'S exact whereabouts at that particular time. He may even have been in the lobby of the Lincoln, because I recall that at a later time, he told of having seen BROTHMAN and me going upstairs. In any event, he came up within about 15 or 20 minutes. That was somewhere close to 9:00 o'clock, and I admitted him. I introduced him to BROTHMAN as GEORGE. I do not believe that I used the name SAM. There is also the possibility that I may have used the name SIMON, but then again I believe that SIMON was the name under which I introduced SAM to AL SLACK on another three-fold meeting.

"SAM was extremely genial and expansive during this meeting. He was generally of that character, but he outdid himself this time. He called up and had some wine and some sandwiches sent up. We then proceeded to talk until one, possibly two o'clock in the morning. I rather fancy the latter hour. A good deal of the subject matter of the conversation concerned praise by SAM of the excellent work which BROTHMAN had done. It also concerned a good deal of conversation on the subject of mathematics and the application of mathematics to practical problems in engineering. By this, I mean the application of certain fields of mathematics which are not commonly used. SAM very gently and extremely diplomatically hinted to BROTHMAN, or put over the thought, that BROTHMAN should try to get work in fields in which the Soviets were interested, particularly fields relating to military endeavor, or military equipment, and also the inevitable Buna-S. I believe, however, that here may have come the first hint, and this is purely one that I am evolving in retrospect, of the interest of the Soviets in Atomic Energy, and that concerned the length of time spent in discussing mathematics and the application of mathematics to various fields, and also there may have



NY 100-95068

"been some conversation relating to BROTHMAN'S acquaintance with Dr. HAROLD UREY at Columbia University. I believe that here BROTHMAN stated to SAM that he was a former pupil of Dr. UREY'S. I would like to state here that I am not confusing this incident with Dr. BERNARD KOOPMAN, and that while I am evolving this in retrospect, I am quite certain that it did occur. I am emphasizing this because that at this time, I had no idea that anything was going on in regard to Atomic Energy in the United States. It is possible that SAM did, as early a date as this, have some definite information. Also there occurred here a promise by SAM of offering BROTHMAN all of the aid possible in regard to the physical task of getting information on paper. This included stenographic services, and this matter I will take up shortly. One slip occurred during the meeting, and I do not think it was due to the wine, because I had, occasionally, seen SAM consume far more alcoholic beverages than the two glasses of wine that he had, and that occurred when SAM once referred to me as HARRY, not FRANK. He quickly covered up, however, but I do recall this slip.

"As I have stated, we put in some five hours together. A good deal of the talk was on matters completely unrelated to the subject of espionage and concerned a great deal of conversation by SAM, concerning the true state of the Soviet forces in combat with the Germans; a great deal of irrelevant details concerning life in the Soviet Union, and inevitably, since SAM was a skilled conversationalist and knew enough not to monopolize any such occasion, a tremendous amount of talk by BROTHMAN on his accomplishments in the past. Here, SAM managed to skillfully, I thought, interject how much more BROTHMAN could do in the future were he to follow instructions. This was extremely expertly done and I don't think it would have been detected by anyone except one who had had such a long and in general unsatisfactory relationship with BROTHMAN regarding the obtaining of information for the Soviet Union.

"When we left, I recall the incident very clearly, we all went downstairs to the lobby. SAM took a cab and headed uptown and finally BROTHMAN took a cab. He was so elated, that he was going back to the Chemurgy offices to work for the rest of the night.

NY 100-95068

"I believed that I stayed over in the room until the morning since it was too late to get a train, and then I finally got a train at 6:30 or 7:00 o'clock the following morning for Philadelphia.

"The next event that transpired was the matter of the Aerosol Bomb or Aerosol Dispenser for insecticides. In connection with this, which occurred early in 1943, I would like to state that on the occasion of subsequent meetings, BROTHMAN kept asking me for the Soviet stenographer, and I, in turn, kept asking SAM. As far as BROTHMAN knew, however, SAM or GEORGE as he knew him, had returned to the Soviet Union. SAM wanted to know what BROTHMAN wanted to work on and I told him that it was in connection with a dispenser for insecticides known as the Aerosol Bomb. This was a gadget, simple in design, but capable of producing a very fine, almost colloidal fog of a carrier and an insecticide which had the property of remaining suspended in the atmosphere in a closed room or tent for some 16 or 18 hours. Such was extremely useful for the troops overseas in the Pacific areas.

"When I told SAM about this, however, he was totally uninterested, possibly because of the fact that while the Soviet Troops were, it is true, fighting under extremely unsanitary conditions, still they were usually engaged in either temperate or extremely cold climates. Also, SAM was interested in things of a more direct military nature. He said to simply let it go and let BROTHMAN prepare the material as best as he could himself, and also said that I was not to help him. However, to save face with BROTHMAN, I had to obtain stenographic help, and did so in the person of Miss JENNIE RUZICKA, who at that time, lived in, I believe Hackensack, New Jersey, or in that area. In any event, it was not very far from Newark, New Jersey. I obtained the services of Miss RUZICKA through my friend TOM BLACK, and this was a last desperation move. I had considered using one of the girls at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company but had then decided that this would be too expensive a maneuver, taking a girl up to New York and returning her. This also was too dangerous in that she might begin to wonder a little too much about my activities. BLACK finally recommended Miss RUZICKA, who was possibly, at that time, engaged in working part time, possibly one day a week, for, I believe, the New Jersey State Labor Board or the State Board of Unemployment Compensation. She was a very young girl, about 16 or 17, and extremely inexperienced as a stenographer. Not only was she incapable of coping with the technical



NY 100-95068

"terms involved, this I had rather expected, but she could also not take even the simplest sentence in direct dictation without making several errors. The result was that she would type up the material which BROTHMAN would dictate and in which I would put handwritten words, and so on, which I thought would be too difficult for her, and would then submit it to me and I would then correct it as well as I could. It was so hopelessly jumbled that it always required a second session of dictating and going over and finally she would succeed in getting the story straight. After possibly two or three such attempts, she would then mail this material to my home in Philadelphia.

"The meetings or the sessions with BROTHMAN and Miss RUZICKA and myself took place in the Chemurgy offices in the Graybar Building, New York. There were possibly four such meetings. This, I believe, was the maximum; there may have only been three. There were also one or two occasions in which BROTHMAN did not show up at all and JENNIE and I merely sat in the Grand Central Station and waited for unreasonable long periods of time, until I decided to send her home. I would like to state that she was completely unfamiliar with New York City, and very much confused. She was very young, as I have said, and because BLACK had told me to be very sure that she got home safely, I always made it a point to ride with her to Newark and to give her an extra dollar so that she could have cab fare home. I paid for the transportation between Newark and New York, and I also paid her, I believe, the sum of \$10 for each meeting, even for those in which no meeting with BROTHMAN occurred. The whole affair was so obviously ridiculous that BROTHMAN and I gave it up by common consent. By giving it up, the whole thing, I mean continuing to use the services of Miss RUZICKA. I did a considerable amount of work subsequent to this, however, usually on Sunday mornings, with BROTHMAN in the Chemurgy offices in which I took down handwritten notes from what BROTHMAN said concerning the aerosol process. There has since turned up in my home a considerable amount of such material as well as some of the typewritten data as completed by JENNIE RUZICKA. The material, aside from that typed by Miss RUZICKA, consists of notes by both myself and BROTHMAN. The BROTHMAN material is in his writing and contains, in addition to the written data, the design of several other aerosol dispensers such as the Westinghouse and the Pennsylvania Engineer model aerosol dispensers. These sketches were made by BROTHMAN and I have identified them as such to Agents MILLER and BRENNAN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"In addition to the dispenser, there have been found in my home a field filling device designed by BROTHMAN for re-filling of the aerosol dispensers in the field. This was in the form of several blueprints. None of this material was ever turned over to SAM or any other agent of the Soviet Union. I accepted this material from BROTHMAN because I did not wish to antagonize him, as I surely would have done, had I turned down this work.

"The next happening that occurred was that of the magnesium powder. This concerns the production of an extremely fine magnesium powder such as is used in flares and in tracer bullets. The idea had its genesis with HENRY GOLWYNNE, who thought that magnesium powder could be produced by the following process; that is, spraying the molten magnesium into a chamber containing an inert gas such as nitrogen or helium. The spraying was to occur through extremely fine crifices or nozzles, and the magnesium would form extremely fine globules or particles in this inert atmosphere, and would fall to the bottom of the chamber containing the inert atmosphere from which it could then be continuously removed and packaged. Such a process was a great improvement over the traditional method of producing powders from ingots whereby a series of say, eight or 12 attrition machines are set up and the particles are successively reduced smaller and smaller in size until the desired fineness is attained. There is then involved the problem of sieving out the large particles and returning them to the machines for further grinding. Also, the matter of grinding magnesium is not too happy an affair because of the danger of fire from the very small particles produced.

"It was BROTHMAN'S job to design this process, I believe, it was intended for use in Australia but there may have also been the understanding that GOLWYNNE was going to try to sell this to the United States Government. Here again, BROTHMAN employed his now familiar dilatory tactics. This matter came about, that is, the magnesium powder, as a result of a process volunteered to me without any prompting on my part by ABE BROTHMAN. That is, a process which was valuable in a military sense. I believe that it may have also come about as a result of something that I may have told BROTHMAN relating to the fact that as interesting as the aerosol bomb was, it was still not too important militarily speaking, to the Soviet Union. In spite of BROTHMAN'S delaying actions and promises which kept recurring, of having the whole information in one complete story ready on any one of a number of occasions,



NY 100-95068

"this never occurred. There have, however, been found in my home some five or six handwritten pages in my writing, concerning the magnesium powder process. This is just the beginning of the process, the preliminary calculations. There is also in my handwriting a diagram and some notations in BROTHMAN'S handwriting. There has also been found some fragmentary single sheets in BROTHMAN'S handwriting concerning calculations on the magnesium powder process.

"I would like to state now that while SAM was not much interested in the aerosol dispenser, yet he did, in the beginning, evidence some degree of concern or enthusiasm concerning the magnesium powder process. However, as weeks passed into months, and no complete process was available, finally on one occasion, I brought up the matter of both, the magnesium powder and the aerosol dispenser, to SAM, and finally SAM became very angry about this because, while I had previously given SAM to understand that both the aerosol and the magnesium powder, in particular, were the subject of interest on the part of other people beside GOLWYNNE and BROTHMAN, that at this time I made it clear to SAM that both the aerosol and the magnesium powder were entirely the products of BROTHMAN'S work, upon which he reacted in the following fashion:

"He threw up his hands and made a vulgar remark and said that if it was all BROTHMAN'S work, he wanted nothing to do with it.

"None of this material, accordingly, that is, either the aerosol dispenser or the magnesium powder, was ever turned over to SAM or any other Soviet agent.

"The occasion of SAM'S discussion of BROTHMAN'S work was in October of 1943. There was one occasion in the early fall of 1943 when I went to New York and obtained a room at the Commodore Hotel near both the Graybar Building and the Grand Central Station. BROTHMAN was to spend the day with me, working on the magnesium powder and completing the whole business. He did not show up until pretty late in the afternoon and finally, even then, spent the whole time telling me about the trouble he had had in the Chemurgy office. This was as a result of a disagreement between ARTIE WEBER and EMIL BARISH, both of whom worked for Chemurgy. WEBER was one of the partners with GOLWYNNE and BROTHMAN in

NY 100-95068

"Chemurgy. Absolutely nothing was done on this day.

"Beginning sometime in the fall of 1942, and continuing through 1943 and into 1944, I received from BROTHMAN a considerable amount of material, mostly blueprints concerning a plant which was being put up by HENRY GOLWYNNE and Chemurgy for the Rufert Chemical Company of Seymour, Connecticut. This related to a plant for the production of nickel catalyst, both in pellet form and as vehicle impregnated.

"GOLWYNNE, I believe, was also a partial owner of the Rufert Company in conjunction with a man called JEROME. These blueprints have since been discovered in my home and I have identified them as such to Agents MILLER and BRENNAN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Many of the blueprints are those of the Graver Tank Company of Chicago, Illinois. This last mentioned firm, I believe, was doing the actual fabrication of the equipment for the Seymour plant. BROTHMAN and the Chemurgy Company were doing the design work. In this connection, it should be mentioned, that I did a good deal of work on two, possibly three occasions, for BROTHMAN in respect to working out chemical details, particularly as related to the recovery of the nickel catalyst once it had been used. It should be mentioned here that this nickel catalyst is used in connection with various hydrogenation processes, particularly as concerned with the production of fats, such as Crisco and Spry from such materials as cottonseed oil. For this work, I was paid by BROTHMAN, certainly on at least one occasion, I believe, to the extent of \$150. This was money which I needed badly for my expenses with regard to work that I was then doing with AL SLACK.

"While the Rufert Company had a laboratory in Seymour, Connecticut, still BROTHMAN was always quarreling with the chief chemist there and told me that he could never get him to run the experiments that he wanted, and that the design work would be impossible to complete unless I furnished ABE with this additional information. This work, I would like to add, was done in the evenings in the laboratories of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. On one occasion, I worked through an entire night until the following morning. None of the information on the nickel catalyst was ever



NY 100-95068

"turned over to SAM or any other Soviet agent. I am certain that I mentioned it to SAM and I am also certain that this topic came up during the meeting between SAM, BROTHMAN and myself at the Lincoln Hotel, and that on this occasion, SAM had merely side-stepped the issue and had not condemned the process as being material in which the Soviet Union was not interested. To me, however, SAM stated very plainly that they already had processes for producing fats used in cooking, and that his time and mine were far too valuable to spend on such matters. Here again, he reiterated, SAM did, that what was desired most of BROTHMAN was for him to obtain a job with a large industrial concern whereby he could give us well authenticated and accepted information on subjects in which the Soviets were interested. Such firms were mentioned as the Goodrich Rubber Company, the Goodyear Company and the United States Rubber Company.

"During my association with BROTHMAN, he also threw several legitimate jobs my way for which I obtained money, which was very necessary to my continuing my activities. One such was a proposal on the conversion of a plant owned by the B-G Interstate Corporation of Paterson, New Jersey. This firm made a malt syrup used as a sugar substitute and the people wanted to convert this plant to a distillery. I made such a survey and was paid the sum of \$500.

"To go ahead a little bit, in 1945, I was introduced by BROTHMAN to a man called SIMON MILLNER, who was working for a man called HARRY GRETSKE of the Belle Meade Farms in Virginia. This man, GRETSKE, was interested in a process which I had developed independently for producing a high test yeast from citrus molasses. This yeast was to be high in factors of vitamin B complex. Nothing ever came of this, though, but I did submit samples of the yeast and a proposal to MILLNER in New York City.

"In early September of 1944, after a period of several months, during which I had not seen BROTHMAN, possibly since June of that year, I met BROTHMAN on 32nd Street, near 4th Avenue, on the southeast corner, inside of a bar and restaurant. I had previously made several calls to Chermurgy and had simply been told by one of the girls that BROTHMAN was not there; either that or there was no one there in the evening when my calls were made.

NY 100-95068

"Finally, I called NAOMI, BROTHMAN'S wife, and she told me that he was probably in the 32nd Street office.

"I would like to interpose here that sometime early in 1944, BROTHMAN had taken me to this place on 32nd Street. The exact address is 114 East 32nd Street, and the office was on one of the higher floors, about the 11th or 12th. There was really no office there at all, but there was a crude or sketchy sort of laboratory. In this laboratory there was working one chemist, a Negro by the name of GIBBS. GIBBS was, I believe, a graduate of Fordham University, New York, and he was working on the production of DDT, and also on the production of Chloral, one of the two materials needed for the synthesis of DDT. My visit there was extremely brief, and I have no memory beyond that of being introduced to GIBBS.

"I would like to state here that at all times I used the name FRANK KESSLER except on the occasion when I did work for B-G Interstate Corporation of Paterson, New Jersey, and when I made the estimate for Dr. MILLNER; that I used the name HARRY GOLD.

"I would like to state at this time that I gave BROTHMAN to understand that my real name was FRANK KESSLER, but I gave him the name of HARRY GOLD to be used as a letter drop or as a means of getting in communication with me. Very likely, had I not done so, I would have lost complete contact with BROTHMAN and would have been very glad to do so, but once having given him this name, he could always send a telegram to that address, and these I could not ignore. I believe that the address used was that of 6823 Kindred Street, the present address of my father and brother. This would mean that I gave him the name HARRY GOLD and the address subsequent to June of 1944. At this time, only my mother, father and I were living at that address. My brother was overseas until February of 1946.

"To continue about my meeting with BROTHMAN in September of 1944, this was in the evening around 9:00 or 10:00 o'clock, I called him from the bar and he asked me to wait there until he came down. After a half of an hour, he did arrive and we had a



NY 100-95068

"sandwich and then went for a long walk. This walk was down Fourth Avenue and to the Wanamaker Store in lower Manhattan and possibly below that, and then back again, and then another complete circuit down to the Wanamaker Store and back again. There may have even been three complete circuits. We spoke for at least three hours, and most of the talking was done by BROTHMAN and I listened. The subject matter concerned the dirty deal which he had gotten from HENRY GOLWYNNE, ARTIE WEBER and a Mr. HEILIG of the Regal Chemical Company of Brooklyn, New York. Apparently, what had happened was this:

"BROTHMAN had designed the aerosol bomb for HEILIG and had done this for himself and for WEBER and not for GOLWYNNE. When GOLWYNNE found out about it, he asked ABE to turn over into Chemurgy, his and WEBER'S share of whatever profits would result. BROTHMAN refused to do so and told GOLWYNNE that he had never received any money for the design of the Rufert Plant, and had said that this was a typical case, and that, when he had asked GOLWYNNE about compensation for it, GOLWYNNE had said, that as a partner in Rufert, he, GOLWYNNE, had determined that CHERMURGY would do the work for free, because GOLWYNNE was also a one-third, and possibly a forty percent, stockholder in Chemurgy. When GOLWYNNE again, either on a subsequent occasion or at the same time, asked BROTHMAN to sign over his and WEBER'S share of the aerosol process, BROTHMAN again refused and GOLWYNNE then said, and this must have been on a subsequent occasion, 'Well, it doesn't really matter because ARTIE WEBER has already signed over his share to me, and furthermore, ARTIE WEBER and I, meeting as majority stockholders in the Chemurgy Design Corporation, have voted to oust you from the three-man Board of Directors.'

"He then produced for BROTHMAN a signed statement by WEBER to that effect.

"A week later, BROTHMAN told me he had found out, on the occasion of a conversation with HEILIG during which HEILIG also asked him to sign a paper stating that for a certain minimum compensation, HEILIG was free of any further obligations to BROTHMAN, that HEILIG had produced the paper from WEBER stating that all of the design work on the aerosol process was WEBER'S own and was not BROTHMAN'S; and that the process, in effect, belonged to WEBER and he in turn, was assigning it to HEILIG. BROTHMAN told me that at this time there occurred in the Chemurgy office, just subsequent to this, an

NY 100-95068

"event during which WEBER asked BROTHMAN to help him with some design calculations; that is, the matters relating to some work that WEBER was doing for the Kellogg Division of the Kellogg Company of Jersey City, a large process equipment firm. BROTHMAN then said that he angrily turned on ARTIE and asked him why he hadn't first brought up the matter of signing over his rights to both Chemurgy and HEILIG without even mentioning it to ABE.

"I believe that there comes in here, particularly in regard to HEILIG, the matter of the fact that one of the reasons that BROTHMAN told me why ARTIE signed over his rights was that HEILIG had agreed to 'go to bat,' as it were, with ARTIE'S Local Draft Board in Brooklyn, to prevent him from being taken into the service, and that this was also the reason for ARTIE'S seeking work with the Kellogg Division, since this carried a very high exemption priority, BROTHMAN said that he accused ARTIE of both selling him out to GOLWYNNE and to HEILIG, and of a variety of other misdeeds, and that finally he got so angry, he attempted to physically beat up WEBER, and had only been dissuaded from doing so by other people in the Chemurgy office. The upshot of the whole matter was that BROTHMAN was fired from both Chemurgy and the Regal Company, and along with BROTHMAN there were thrown out of work OSCAR VAGO, GUS WOLLAN, EMIL BARISH and JULES KORCHIEN.

"KORCHIEN was an architect employed part time by Chemurgy, and a friend of ABE'S. VAGO was a mechanical engineer and an extremely able draftsman. BARISH was a chemical engineer and WOLLAN was essentially a mathematician and a physicist, but was working mostly as a chemical engineer. ABE said that several days after the event occurred, and this was on the 15th of August 1944, that these four people and BROTHMAN met in the laboratory which had been used on 32nd Street, and had finally agreed that the best thing that they could do under the circumstances was to form a firm of their own. This was to be a firm which specialized in developing chemical processes and then designing the equipment for these processes. No laboratory facilities were available since the space at 32nd Street was converted into a design office. This was only one small room and a partition was put in with a desk for use of the members. The rest of the space, which had been laboratory tables, was used for drawing. ABE told me that while some of the others had contributed nominal sums such as \$200 toward



NY 100-95068

"the formation of the company, still they were practically penniless, and that the principal funds had come from personal contracts which ABE had for doing work for the Graver Tank Company and work for the Bridgeport Brass Company. The work for the Bridgeport Brass, I believe, had to do with the aerosol dispenser. I do not know the nature of the work for the Graver Company. ABE stated that he was to receive something like \$15,000 from Bridgeport Brass, possibly \$20,000, and something like \$15,000 from the Graver Tank Company. Now, whether he had already received some of this money, I do not know, but the general impression that I came away with was that a good deal of the money still was to come, and this would be used entirely for the furtherance of setting up the organization to be known as A. BROTHMAN AND ASSOCIATES.

"At either this, or at a later date, BROTHMAN explained to me that the reason for having chosen this name for the firm was that they had all agreed that BROTHMAN was the only one of the group who was well known in the chemical process field, especially through his publications for the Mc Graw-Hill Company, and that as such, this name was more likely to attract attention and business than a more descriptive one but one which did not contain the name BROTHMAN.

"I would like to explain that the ingredients of the material dispensed through the aerosol bomb were Freon 12, Sesame Oil, Pyrethrum, and DDT. The Freon was the carrier and was a liquid in the aerosol bomb and produced a fine mist when expelled through the nozzle. The Sesame Oil was a carrier for the Pyrethrum extract, which last, provided the function of knocking down the insects. The DDT, while it did not have the high knock-down of Pyrethrum, still had a far greater lasting effect and was effective on surfaces for as long as two years after they had been sprayed.

"It was as a result of BROTHMAN'S work on the aerosol that he became interested in DDT, and it was on DDT that the Negro chemist, GIBBS, was working in April of 1944.

"The first time that I ever met NAOMI BROTHMAN was on an occasion when I waited for ABE at La Guardia Field when he was due to return from a trip to Washington in connection with the Buna-S.

NY 100-95068

" This was sometime in February of 1942. The only event that occurred was that we took a cab to BROTHMAN'S apartment, and I continued from there to the Pennsylvania Station. We did have one brief conversation in the men's lounge during which BROTHMAN gave me some fragmentary information on Buna-S. It was also on this occasion that one of the times when I was supposed to have received a complete set of data had been planned for.

"I would like to add here that on several occasions after leaving very late at night, leaving the Chemurgy offices that is, I drove BROTHMAN over to Long Island City where he lived near Skillman Avenue, and then took the same cab back to Penn Station. At this time, it would have been impossible for ABE to get a cab driver to take him over to Long Island City without the promise of a return fare.

"Regarding the subject of remuneration, BROTHMAN never received any money as payment for work that he did for the Soviet Union, but these events did occur. On at least two occasions in regard to information that BROTHMAN said that he was obtaining for me regarding the Buna-S, I paid him sums of \$50, possibly one payment was \$50 and the other \$25. This was in connection with blueprinting expenses. BROTHMAN told me that he had to order additional blueprints and could not do so at Hendrick without arousing suspicion, so he would order them and would pay for them himself, and this was repaid to him.

"In the summer of 1942, I purchased for BROTHMAN a Voigtlander camera which was the cut film type or film pack type. This was a second hand camera and I believe that I had purchased it at Kline and Goodman in Philadelphia. There is some possibility that I may have obtained it from AL SLACK. BROTHMAN told me that he wanted this camera in order to be able to take pictures of his child or children. This camera cost me about \$40.

"On several subsequent occasions, I supplied BROTHMAN with film pack which was very rare as was all film during this time. I may have obtained this film from AL SLACK about Christmas of 1942. Also, I purchased a scarab bracelet costing about \$8 or \$9, and an umbrella costing about \$5 or \$6 for a girl in the



NY 100-95068

"Chemurgy offices. This girl was a stenographer who had done a good deal of typing for BROTHMAN in connection with work that he was turning over to me. Particularly, do I believe, that she had typed a good deal of material on mixing. I never met this girl, and I do not know who she is, but BROTHMAN told me that he needed a gift for her and so I made these purchases. I believe BROTHMAN turned over one of them to the girl.

"In December 1945, I purchased a six inch slide rule. This was a Keuffel and Esser slide rule in a leather carrying case, and is of the vest pocket type. This cost about \$5 or \$6. There were two reasons for these gifts, and the gifts actually included only the camera and the slide rule. One was that I hadn't been able to see him for extended periods and felt somewhat guilty; the second reason was that I had been unable to make any progress whatever, and this particularly relates to the slide rule, in obtaining legitimate backing from the Soviet Union for ABE in his enterprise.

"I would like to elaborate further on this matter of legitimate backing. Starting in early 1942, and continuing through BROTHMAN'S associations with Chemurgy, and into the period when he formed A. BROTHMAN AND ASSOCIATES, BROTHMAN, on many occasions, I would say at least six, openly and directly asked me if I could obtain legitimate backing from the Soviet Union so that he could openly set up an enterprise and do work on chemical processes for the Soviets. When I first mentioned this to SAM, he laughed hilariously and said that he had never heard of such d--- fool nonsense in his life.

"First, I would like to explain that by legitimate backing, BROTHMAN meant sums ranging from \$25,000 to \$50,000. Also, he envisioned setting up a complete organization, including a chemical development laboratory, a pilot plant setup for carrying out processes on a small scale, and finally, design offices. SAM, as I said, laughed hilariously and said that such was completely out of the question, and that BROTHMAN must be mad. He again reiterated his statement to the effect that the best thing that BROTHMAN could do, would be to obtain a job with a large industrial firm in the United States; that it was information from such firms that the Soviets wanted; that he was not interested in the slightest in what

NY 100-95068

"BROTHMAN might dream up; and that the Soviets were interested only in processes which either had been or were going to be actually recognized and operated successfully in the United States. I could not take back such a blunt answer as this to BROTHMAN, so I tried to soften it some way by a variety of excuses including the general one that it was not feasible now, and another one that such funds were not available right now and a variety of other dodges, but as I have said, BROTHMAN repeated his request on at least six occasions. These became more frequent, especially through the year 1945, so much so that on this one occasion in December of 1945, when I did see BROTHMAN and gave him the slide rule, he asked me in desperation for backing. This was after a lapse of quite a few months, possibly four, and again upon that occasion BROTHMAN was very insistent.

"I would like to state here that I last saw SAM in February of 1944 and that my next Soviet contact was JOHN, whom I have since identified as ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV. On one occasion in 1944, and this was very late in 1944, possibly December, and after BROTHMAN had again asked me about obtaining funds for him through the Soviets, I did mention this matter to JOHN. I did not get very far, however, and I think, as a matter of fact, that I don't believe that I got any further than BROTHMAN'S name. JOHN grew very angry and said that under no conditions was I ever to meet with BROTHMAN or ever to get in touch with him again, that I had been instructed by SAM, and I will elaborate on this last, and that BROTHMAN was never to be mentioned again. I stated that I never got very far, because I never got as far as this proposition or as far as telling JOHN that I had seen BROTHMAN recently.

"With regard to seeing BROTHMAN, I would now like to state that in December of 1943, and possibly January of 1944, I was told by SAM that there was an extremely important mission coming up for me and that before he could tell me about the mission, he wanted to know would I undertake it. I unhesitatingly agreed. SAM then told me that the mission was far more important than anything that I ever done before, and concerned matters of not only immediate necessity but of world-shaking importance. He did not elaborate upon it at this meeting, but did on a subsequent occasion, but he did tell me on this first time that he brought up the matter



NY 100-95068

"of the important mission, that I was to drop completely any association with BROTHMAN and was never to ever see him again. I do not believe that BROTHMAN ever gave me any material subsequent to the material I obtained in 1944 on the Rufert Chemical Company, and this closes my association with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN on behalf of the Soviets.

"I have read the above statement, consisting of 57 pages, and am signing it as all statements contained therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) HARRY GOLD  
July 11, 1950  
Phila., Penna.

"Witnessed:  
T. SCOTT MILLER, Jr.  
Special Agent, F.B.I. Justice  
7-11-50, Phila., Pa.

RICHARD E. BRENNAN  
Special Agent, FBI  
July 11, 1950, Philadelphia, Pa.

"I wish to add the following relative to the Hotel Lincoln meeting as set in my statement dated July 11, 1950 and appearing on Pages 32 through 36. This meeting was attended by SEMENOV, BROTHMAN and myself.

"Some weeks later I was waiting for BROTHMAN in Grand Central Station in New York City; this was in the portion of the station near the Graybar Building and where the ramp leads out to Lexington Avenue. BROTHMAN emerged in the company of several other men; because of these strange people I made no attempt to make my presence known to ABE. BROTHMAN, however, saw me, and he and a blond man left the group and came up to me. ABE said, 'FRANK, this is ARTIE WEBER'. WEBER then smiled and said, 'Shake the hand that shook the hand of -----', you know."

"I was very much disconcerted at this because I immediately knew that WEBER was referring to ABE'S meeting with SEMENOV. However, I managed to make some non-committal statement

NY 100-95068

"and no further mention was made of this incident.

"But the next time that I saw ABE, however, I did very directly ask him whether he had talked to ARTIE about the Lincoln Hotel meeting with GEORGE. BROTHMAN assured me that he had not and no further conversation was held on this subject.

"Signed) HARRY GOLD  
July 12, 1950  
Philadelphia, Penna.

"Witnessed:  
T. SCOTT MILLER, Jr.  
Special Agent, F.B.I.  
7-12-50, Phila., Pa.

RICHARD E. BRENNAN  
Special Agent, F.B.I.  
July 12, 1950  
Philadelphia, Pa."

On the same date, HARRY GOLD in a signed statement gave the following information concerning conversations he had with BROTHMAN relative to their stories given to the FBI and the Federal Grand Jury:

"July 11, 1950  
Philadelphia, Penna.

"I, HARRY GOLD, hereby make the following voluntary statement to T. SCOTT MILLER, JR., and RICHARD E. BRENNAN, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made me, and I realize that I do not have to make any statement, and any statement I do make may be used against me in a Court of Law. I realize that I have a right to counsel.

"The events I am going to describe occurred during the two year period when I was employed by the firm of A. BROTHMAN AND ASSOCIATES of New York.

"The affair actually began one or two days prior to Memorial Day 1947. I had been working in the Elmhurst Laboratory



NY 100-95068

"of the firm and had then reached the point where further work required my going in to the Engineers Club Library in Manhattan. The time was about 3:00 in the afternoon. I left the laboratory and on the way to Manhattan got off the subway at Queens Plaza, so that I could stop in to the Design Offices of A. BROTHMAN and Associates, which is located at 29-28 41st Avenue, Long Island City. The building in which the BROTHMAN Design Offices are located is called the Chatham-Phenix. When I had emerged from the subway, and just as I was crossing the street to the entrance of the building, this is on the side of the street nearest the subway, one of the BROTHMAN employees, an electrical engineer whose name is SOL FANSHEL was leaving the building. In the middle of the street he accosted me and said, but not too excitedly, 'Did you know that some Government men are upstairs talking to ABE?' It may be possible that in place of the phrase, 'Government men,' that FANSHEL used the words 'Internal Revenue men,' I cannot exactly recall; in any case, I was not very much disturbed, and went directly up to the offices with the purpose of consulting with ABE to see whether there was anything further beyond what I had projected to look up in the chemical literature.

"The following conversation took place immediately as BROTHMAN approached me in the office when I arrived. While some of the conversation is set forth in quotes, it is substantially what BROTHMAN told me upon this occasion.

"When I arrived in the office, BROTHMAN was in a state of great excitement, he immediately went forward to meet me.

"The first thing BROTHMAN said was, 'The FBI were here--they know everything--they know all about us--they know you were a courier--they have a photograph of you and me together in a restaurant! Look, we don't have much time. Look, HARRY, you've got to get this straight. You have got to tell the same story I told of how we met. Look, do you know this guy JOHN?' I told BROTHMAN that I did not know JOHN, and asked BROTHMAN what he was like. BROTHMAN then said, 'Look, HARRY, you have got to get this description straight!' BROTHMAN then described to me a photograph which he said had been shown by Agents of the FBI to him, which photograph BROTHMAN said was of JOHN. BROTHMAN described JOHN to me as a wizened sort of fellow with reddish hair and a receding

NY 100-95068

"hair line. BROTHMAN told me that JOHN'S name was something like 'GOLLISH'. After describing JOHN to me, BROTHMAN wanted to know if I 'got that?' and I said that I had. BROTHMAN then said, 'Look, you have got to make some sort of story right away as to how you met this man—remember—you've got to say JOHN introduced you to me. Look, I told them that JOHN was an entrepreneur, and that you and I worked together for him, with you evaluating chemical processes.' I then asked BROTHMAN how the FBI got the photograph of myself and him. BROTHMAN then said, 'I don't know, they've got them—a lot of them—photographs of everyone.'

"About the middle of this limited conversation, BROTHMAN said to me, 'Someone has ratted—it must be that bitch HELEN!' BROTHMAN also said to me, 'Those fellows out there are going to see you—they may be on their way out there now. I promised them I would not talk with you, so don't let on that we've talked about this. You've got to cover me up and tell them the same story that I told you.'

"BROTHMAN then began urging that I leave immediately for the laboratory, although I wished to stay and have further conversation about this matter, as the full import of it had just been realized by me.

"One of the last things that BROTHMAN told me before I left the office was that Miss MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ had left in BROTHMAN'S car for the office of GIBBY NEEDLEMAN, who was an attorney employed by the Amtorg Trading Corporation.

"I left the office and returned by subway to the laboratory. On the ride back to Elmhurst I thought of a man whom I had known at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. This man's name was CARTER HOODLESS, and he had been about a year or so older than I, and had been the son of C. R. HOODLESS, one of the men who had a large interest, both financial and especially executive, in the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. W. H. HOODLESS, who at one time was in complete control of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, had been a brother of C. R. HOODLESS. I had known CARTER HOODLESS very well, and I chose him as the person whom I would use to explain to the FBI as to the fictitious manner in which I had met JOHN GOLLISH.



NY 100-95068

"I would like to state that I had never heard this name before until BROTHMAN told me that name a few moments previous to this time.

"I particularly chose CARTER HOODLESS because of the fact that he had died about four years previous.

"I returned to the laboratory and tried to busy myself about my duties there. In about an hour, and this would make it about 4:30, two men entered the laboratory. They looked around and, even though both were looking directly at me in the small space where we worked, they asked, 'Is there a Mr. HARRY GOLD here?' I replied that I was HARRY GOLD. They said that they had just recently spoken with ABE BROTHMAN, and desired to converse with me further about some matters that he'd mentioned. These men identified themselves to me as Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. We went outside and sat in O'BRIEN'S car for a brief while until the personnel of the laboratory had gone home. Shortly before the agents had arrived, MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ entered the laboratory and told me that ABE had gone home with a splitting headache. MIRIAM was still there, but was on the point of leaving, when the agents arrived.

"When everyone had gone home, the agents and I re-entered the laboratory and had a very long conversation, lasting from about 5:15 until about 9:00 o'clock that night. In the course of the conversation I told them the following story. That in October or November of 1941, I had attended a Philadelphia Section Meeting of the American Chemical Society. This meeting was held in the Franklin Institute, as they customarily were. I said that I had previously agreed to meet CARTER HOODLESS at this meeting. I said that when I had entered the meeting hall CARTER had gone forward to greet me and had said that he had a friend here who was anxious to meet me. CARTER had introduced me to this friend, and had introduced him as JACOB GOLLIS or GOLLISH; I cannot recall now whether BROTHMAN had told me during our earlier talk in the office that the agents had referred to the man as JACOB, or whether the agents in their talk with me had referred to him as JACOB. I do recall, and very distinctly, the fact that I was shown a number of photographs, possibly five or six, one of which was that of the small wizened man with the receding hairline and a somewhat wry grin on his features, whom I identified to them as the man to whom CARTER

NY 100-95068

"had introduced me that night at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia.

"To continue with the story that I was telling the FBI, I told them that after the Chemical Society meeting was over, and that this principally had consisted of a talk by some prominent visiting chemist, (this was the normal procedure, what business there had to be transacted usually was done in Committee, and the evening was normally, completely taken up by the talk of a visiting chemist, usually one of prominence in his particular field), that we, GOLLIS and I, had left CARTER HOODLESS and had gone into downtown Philadelphia to a restaurant in the neighborhood of Broad and Locust Streets. I had told them that this restaurant was Tendler's. I also told them that I went there with GOLLIS upon his invitation. I continued with 'my made up story.' I said, during the course of a two or three hour conversation, that GOLLIS had explained to me that he was a Mechanical Engineer and a promoter, and that he knew a very excellent Chemical Engineer in New York City. I had said that this Chemical Engineer was designing processes for GOLLIS, and that GOLLIS needed a Chemist to check on the reliability of the chemical information that was being given. I said that GOLLIS had become very expansive and had explained to me that I would be paid well for this work that I was to do, and that he had painted a very glowing picture of the future. I also said that GOLLIS had given me the name of the man and his office address and telephone number. The name that had been given to me was that of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, and while I had not recalled the phone number, I had been told that he worked for the Hendrick Manufacturing Company of New York City. GOLLIS, I said, had told me to get in touch with BROTHMAN in the near future, and to meet him and begin working with this Chemical Engineer. I also told Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN that GOLLIS had never given me his address in New York, and further, that during his conversation he had not struck me as being a man who had the technical knowledge necessary for that of a Mechanical Engineer. I told the Agents that during the course of the conversation I had been somewhat taken in, but that on calmer reflection a little later, the whole story began to have somewhat of a false air. The next events that took place (according to this story), were that I had called BROTHMAN in New York City, and after one or two unsuccessful attempts, had gone to see him there. I stated that from the very beginning I was fascinated by BROTHMAN'S tremendous knowledge and ability, and that from the very first we had become close friends. I stated that I



NY 100-95068

"made, during the period from November or December 1941 until sometime in late Spring or early Summer of 1942, some six or seven trips to see BROTHMAN, all to New York; that on several of these trips I had worked at BROTHMAN'S home in Sunnyside, Long Island. I stated that on two or possibly three occasions BROTHMAN had given me some design material consisting principally of isolated blueprints of various reaction vessels, and that I had taken them home with me. I further stated that about three or four weeks after I first met GOLLIS, that he had called me at my home, (he had obtained my home address and telephone number from me on the occasion of our first meeting), and that he said that he had merely verified on the occasion of this first call that I had gotten in touch with BROTHMAN. He had also said that he was just passing through Philadelphia and could not see me that evening. I stated that there were possibly some three subsequent calls, each about a month apart, and that on each occasion GOLLIS had been very evasive when I asked when I could see him. I then stated that subsequent to February or early March of 1942, I had never heard from or seen GOLLIS. I further said in my statement to the Agents that BROTHMAN and I had not discussed GOLLIS very much, but that on one or two occasions when he had, we had come to the agreement that he was just a fly-by-night promoter with no substantial funds to back up his enterprises, and that BROTHMAN and I had both agreed that we doubted that we would ever hear from him again. On the occasion of making this statement to Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN, I told them, upon their questioning, that I did not know but what these two or three blueprints that BROTHMAN gave me might still be in my home in Philadelphia.

"The entire preceding story which I told Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN of the FBI is completely false, and is a product only of my imagination. The only item resembling truth in it is that concerning the blueprints which I did actually pick up from BROTHMAN early in our relationship, but these blueprints were not picked up at the behest of GOLLIS, whom I never knew, but on instructions from another person.

"The interview with Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN was concluded about 9:00 o'clock that evening. About 9:30, MOSKOWITZ and BROTHMAN came out to the laboratory in BROTHMAN'S car. It may be possible that they had called before leaving for Elmhurst to see whether the agents had gone. In any case, when they arrived,

"the three of us went to eat in a restaurant along Queens Boulevard in the Rego Park section of Queens. This restaurant is called 'Sunny's of Chinatown.' We had dinner in the restaurant, but before that and while we were still in the laboratory, BROTHMAN had wanted to know how I had carried off my conversation with the agents. Just as I was going to reply, MOSKOWITZ interrupted and assured ABE that I had been extremely nonchalant when the agents entered. I told BROTHMAN that I believed that the whole affair had gone very well.

"ABE's opening remark to me after getting into the restaurant was 'HARRY, you don't blame me for having brought your name into this, do you? I thought since they would eventually uncover you because of our long close association, that it would be better for me to bring you in myself and at the very beginning.' The long close association to which BROTHMAN had referred specifically meant the manner in which I had been working for ABE at A. BROTHMAN and Associates since May of 1946. There was not very much conversation during our meal in the Chinese restaurant, and we returned to the laboratory about 10:30. I still had a considerable amount of work to do that evening. When MOSKOWITZ went out on an errand, possibly to obtain some coffee, I related to BROTHMAN in detail the story that I had told Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN. I recall that BROTHMAN said, 'Look, HARRY, I got to know all about you. What can they find out that I don't know?' I then told BROTHMAN that in reality I had never been married, and further, that my brother was still alive and had not been killed in the Pacific, and that I lived with my family in Philadelphia. I had previously told BROTHMAN that I was married and that my brother had been killed in the Pacific. I recall that BROTHMAN made many recriminations for my having told these falsehoods, but he said that he did not think these points would be serious. The greater portion of the conversation at the above time consisted of my telling BROTHMAN the same story I had told the agents about my fictitious meeting with JACOB GOLLIS. We did not have any time to go over BROTHMAN's story to the agents about the manner in which BROTHMAN met me. At this time ABE and I realized that there was a discrepancy in the stories we had related to the FBI Agents. I had told them that I had originally met BROTHMAN in 1941, but ABE had told the Agents that he had met me in 1940. He decided to belittle the importance of this discrepancy, and at that time ABE told me that I could always use the excuse that my memory was faulty. BROTHMAN expressed

NY 100-95068

"concern to me that I might have had other dealings in my association with the Soviets with which he was not familiar.

"I would like to explain here that my actual contacting BROTHMAN from September 1941 to sometime in 1944 was for the purpose of securing from him technical information in which the Soviet Union might be interested. The true part of my story to the FBI Agents, that is, my obtaining blueprints from ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, was actually in connection with my activities on behalf of the Soviet Union.

"Continuing, BROTHMAN seemed worried that he would become involved with the FBI because of his known association with me, and for that reason wanted to know what other activity I'd engaged in other than with him. I told ABE at this time that no knew of any of my other activities, and suggested to ABE that he should not mention any other activities of mine in front of anyone, particularly MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ.

"From the first time that I met BROTHMAN, up until the time I went to work for him in May of 1946, he did not know my true name, as I had originally introduced myself to him under the name of FRANK KESSLER. He also knew that I used the name of HARRY GOLD, but did not know whether either one of these names was my true name.

"Continuing with the conversation at the laboratory, I told ABE that I was a little concerned about the explanation for my using the name of FRANK KESSLER in my dealings with ABE. I suggested to ABE that the FBI was certain to get in touch with ARTIE WEBER, and that ARTIE WEBER only knew me as FRANK KESSLER. At this time I suggested to ABE that it was possible that I could use the idea of my fear of Dr. GUSTAV T. REICH, my superior at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, as the reason I was dealing with BROTHMAN under an assumed name. The fear would be based on the fact that I, as a chemist of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, would have been criticized for doing independent work on chemical processes outside of my work at Pennsylvania Sugar. BROTHMAN thought that such an explanation would be a very shrewd stroke indeed. At this time BROTHMAN suggested that as an additional explanation for our association, that we make up a story that we were collaborating in writing a book on chemical processes, with ABE writing the book and my doing the chemical background. I was



NY 100-95068

"dubious about this story and believe that I only used it upon one occasion and that was when I was questioned by Agents T. S. MILLER and R. E. BRENNAN between May 15 and May 21, 1950,

"During this conversation with BROTHMAN he mentioned several names to me, one of which I recall was HARRY SILVERMASTER, and asked me if I had ever used any of these names, adding that the FBI Agents, SHANNON and O'BRIEN had mentioned these names to BROTHMAN. I told ABE that I had never used any of these names, which was true,

"Either that night, or possibly the following night at about 3:00 o'clock in the morning, as BROTHMAN was dropping me off at the Pennsylvania Station on 7th Avenue, in front of the main entrance, he said very bitterly, 'What sort of a damned fool is it who takes a person so closely tied in with all this affair and obtains for that person a job in Philadelphia?' The person to whom BROTHMAN was referring was THOMAS L. BLACK, a friend of mine since February of 1933, and BROTHMAN was specifically referring to the fact that I had been instrumental in obtaining employment for BLACK on a consulting basis with the CHARLES W. BERG Laboratories in Philadelphia. This event had occurred sometime in late 1945. He was also very bitter about the fact that on five or six occasions I had brought BLACK out to the BROTHMAN Laboratories in Elmhurst, at BROTHMAN's request, to aid in work which we were then pursuing for A. BROTHMAN and Associates. This statement of BROTHMAN's infuriated me, especially since BLACK had been brought up to help at the BROTHMAN Laboratories at BROTHMAN's specific request, and had come from Philadelphia to New York at his own expense and had never been reimbursed for these expenses, nor paid for the work he had done in ABE's Laboratory. I do not recall whether the name 'BLACK' was actually mentioned in this conversation between ABE and myself or whether the mention was confined to the name 'TOM', but there was no doubt that ABE and I both were talking about THOMAS L. BLACK.

"ABE also asked me at this time if THOMAS BLACK had ever used the name of HARRY SILVERMASTER, or the other several names he previously asked me if I had used, and which had been mentioned to him by Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN. From BROTHMAN's conversation he

NY 100-95068

"gave me the definite impression that he was of the opinion that BLACK was the so-called master mind of the group who were obtaining technical information for the Soviets, such as the information ABE had been furnishing me from 1941 until 1944. I recall that the argument over BLACK between ABE and myself almost culminated in a fist fight which was prevented by the intervention of MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ, who was in the car with us.

"I went to Philadelphia that weekend and returned to New York Sunday night, and then drove with the BROTHMANs to Peekskill, New York, where we spent the night in ABE's summer home near there.

"While at this summer home ABE told me that he had been in touch with GIBBY NEEDLEMAN, but stated that he had given NEEDLEMAN very little facts concerning the association of BROTHMAN and myself. ABE told me that NEEDLEMAN suggested to him that should BROTHMAN be recontacted by FBI Agents, he should tell them that he was too busy to see them. However, after talking it over, ABE and I agreed that it would be best to give the appearance of trying to cooperate with the FBI.

"Also at Peekskill, I told ABE that while I was home over the Memorial Day weekend, two FBI Agents had made a search of my home, but more in the nature of an inquiry than a complete scrutiny, and had seemed particularly concerned about the blueprints of the Hendrick Company, which I had mentioned to Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN. I told ABE that once I had assured these Agents there were none around, they had accepted my word. BROTHMAN seemed especially critical of the fact that I had gone home over Memorial Day, and seemed particularly concerned with the fact that my purpose in doing so was to destroy incriminating evidence which I may have had in my home, and which particularly related to my activities for the Soviet Union outside of those concerned with BROTHMAN.

"I would like to add that the week following Memorial Day, I was again visited by Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN at the BROTHMAN Laboratories. On this occasion they asked further questions relating to my story concerning CARTER HOODLESS and

NY 100-95068

"GOLLIS, and also they returned to me my Coast Guard Pass which had on it my photograph taken in 1942.

"About three or four weeks after ABE had been questioned by FBI Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN, he received a summons, directing him to testify before a Grand Jury in New York City. When I first saw BROTHMAN after he got this summons, and which meeting was in the office of A. BROTHMAN and Associates, he used a very accusing tone toward me in informing me of the fact that he had received the summons. He let everyone in the office infer that he was being made the 'goat' for my activities. At this time ABE wanted to know whether I had told him everything. By this I took it to mean whether I had told ABE all of my background or any activities which the investigating agents might uncover at a later date. I told ABE that I had.

"Shortly after ABE had received this summons, but before he testified before the Grand Jury, he went to see an attorney in New York City whose name I cannot recall, except I think his first name is TOM, and his last name is an Irish one. I do recall that a Mr. FOWLER HAMILTON was a member of this firm.

"When ABE came back to the office after talking with this attorney, he told me that he had told this lawyer the same story which he had given to the FBI Agents when he was first questioned by them. Following this, but before ABE testified, he asked me several times if I had told him everything, and especially would he 'get caught short while testifying?'

"Upon receipt of the summons ABE'S first reaction had been that he would tell the Grand Jury the true story of his work for the Soviet Union, and would take this stand, saying 'What the devil, the information was never utilized by the Soviet Union, since they later purchased plants covering the information on the Buna-S synthetic rubber, and a good deal of it was design work which they could themselves have done.' I do not recall the exact circumstances, but I do know that MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ and GIBBY NEEDLEMAN and later I, succeeded in dissuading BROTHMAN from such a foolhardy procedure, telling him that such an admission was exactly what the Federal authorities were looking for.



NY 100-95068

"I recall that I was with ABE during the evening of the day he testified before the Grand Jury at either the office of A. BROTHMAN and Associates, or in a restaurant nearby called ANTON TOKARSKI'S. ABE told me that the Grand Jury had dug up a very complete story of his youth, and that the attorney had hammered these facts at the Jury to show that ABE was an exceedingly brilliant person and as such, was a person of very erratic and radical tendencies who was just the type who would become engaged in espionage activities. I recall ABE telling me that these attorneys were T. VINCENT QUINN and THOMAS DONEGAN; ABE said that DONEGAN in particular had done most of the 'hatchet work.' BROTHMAN seemed well pleased at his behavior before the Grand Jury and said that he had, 'neither cringed, flinched, or begged.' ABE told me that in his opinion the Grand Jury had been 'stuffed to the gills with stories of spying.' I then asked ABE if my name had been mentioned before the Grand Jury, and ABE assured me that it had not been mentioned. ABE told me that he understood, either from the attorneys or from someone else, that ABE had only come into the Grand Jury inquiry at the tail end of the proceeding and that he, BROTHMAN, was among the last witnesses to be called.

"About three or four weeks after this I had returned from the library in New York City, and had arrived at BROTHMAN'S office at about 10:00 or 11:00 P.M. He gave me a summons which had been mailed to me at the laboratory, and which someone in the laboratory had brought over to ABE'S office. This summons directed me to appear before the Grand Jury to testify on the 31st of July, 1947. At this time BROTHMAN said, 'HARRY, don't be scared or frightened, but you are going to be called before the Grand Jury—you don't have anything to worry about—we'll go over the story together, and as long as you tell the same story that I did, everything will be O.K.' ABE then handed me the summons.

"I then went to the Elmhurst Laboratory of A. BROTHMAN and Associates and worked until 5:00 or 6:00 AM the following morning. I had originally wanted to go visit my family in Philadelphia immediately after seeing the summons, but ABE told me that he had made an appointment for me to visit the same attorney he had seen, and whom I have previously described above, the following morning. I did not see this attorney the following morning, but did see him the following evening, and told him the same story that I had told Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN..

NY 100-95068

"Later that evening after seeing the attorney, and at about 11:00 or 12:00 P.M., in BROTHMAN'S office, I saw ABE. I told ABE that I wanted to talk with him about his testimony, but ABE instead talked with a number of the employees of A. BROTHMAN and Associates who were in the office at that time, and then suggested to me that I go with him to drive MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ home. We got in the car and started out, during which time I kept reminding ABE that we had something very important to talk about, but ABE kept brushing it off and went into a great dissertation on political theory and the declining state of capitalism. After making several stops, such as to eat watermelon and other time-killing incidents, we finally arrived at ABE'S garage in Sunnyside at about 4:00 AM on the day I was to appear before the Grand Jury. After wasting some more time talking with the garage attendant, we began walking around in the neighborhood of ABE'S home in Sunnyside, Queens, New York, and conversed. I kept reminding him about the fact that I was to testify that day before the Grand Jury, but ABE did not seem too concerned about this. ABE told me if I were to be confronted with some conflicting statement or date in my testimony, I was to use the excuse that it had all happened some years ago and I had a faulty memory. During this walk I again repeated to ABE the story which I had given the Agents about the manner in which I originally met ABE, which was the story I planned to tell the Grand Jury that day. ABE told me not to act frightened before the Grand Jury, but to be dignified and calm. He told me not to appear to be begging for clemency or mercy or for understanding on their part, and even, if necessary, to a certain extent to be defiant. In general, the tenor of this advice was that I was to tell the false story of how I had met GOLLISS through CARTER HOODLESS and then through GOLLISS had met ABE. This ABE was very insistent upon.

"I then told ABE that on occasions in the past I had taken trips by railroad and plane, and possibly the FBI could locate records of these trips. Although I did not come out and say that these trips were in connection with my Soviet espionage activity, it was certainly understood by both of us that these trips were connected with such. ABE assured me that it would be very unlikely that any record of such trips could be found in view of the large number of people who were traveling by both plane and railroad at that time.

"At this time ABE'S wife, NAOMI, was spending the summer at ABE'S summer home in Peekskill, New York, and at ABE'S request I was living with him in his apartment in Sunnyside at 42-08 42nd Street, Queens.

"We finally got to bed and after two hours of sleep I got up and dressed, and was ready to leave ABE'S apartment to go to testify before the Grand Jury. ABE was still in bed. ABE wished me good luck and again said, 'Look, HARRY, you don't hold it against me for having brought your name into this, do you?'

"One other event that occurred during our walk along Skillman Avenue early on the morning of July 31. ABE at that time told me that the Agents of the FBI had been to question JULES KORCHIEN, and had elicited from him the information that prior to May of 1946, KORCHIEN had met me and I had been introduced to JULES by ABE as FRANK KESSLER, and KORCHIEN had identified me to these Agents as FRANK KESSLER. I remonstrated to ABE and demanded to know why he had not seen JULES immediately after ABE'S first questioning by the FBI, so that JULES would not use the name FRANK KESSLER as a name by which he knew me. ABE said he had been so busy at that time, particularly with the various affairs at A. BROTHMAN and Associates, that the matter had just 'slipped his mind.' We did not discuss this matter any further, except that I said that it was unfortunate that it had happened, but we agreed that I would tell the story, were I questioned, that I had used the name FRANK KESSLER because of fear that Dr. REICH would become aware of my doing outside work with BROTHMAN while I was still employed for the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. We mutually agreed that this story was a good one.

"After I testified before the Grand Jury, I again went to see the lawyer, TOM, and gave him an outline of what I had testified to. I then went to ABE'S office and he and I had lunch together at TOKARSKI'S Restaurant. There I gave in outline form, orally, the testimony which I had given before the Grand Jury, and further, that I thought that I had succeeded in putting across the the Grand Jury the fact that I was a blunderer, and in a very weak fashion, that I may or may not have been implicated in what the Grand Jury was probing into, that is, Soviet espionage.



NY 100-95068

"I would like to state here that about the time Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN first questioned ABE and myself, I had received no pay for my work at A. BROTHMAN and Associates for about a couple of months. There had been some discussion about my leaving ABE'S employment, but after Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN questioned us, ABE told me that I had better stay around, because in the event either of us were questioned further by Agents, we would be together so we could check up with each other on our stories to the Agents. This admonition was repeated on several occasions by ABE up until June of 1948, when I finally left A. BROTHMAN and Associates. On the occasion when I finally left A. BROTHMAN and Associates, in June of 1948, ABE told me that he wanted to go over my story one more time, but I told him there was no point in it because I was well acquainted with the story. One of ABE'S final remarks was, 'Remember when the Rover Boys come around, you'll want to tell the same story you did before.' ABE might possibly have added as a 1st remark, 'Don't pull a LOUIE BUDENZ.'

"I recall that the above remarks were made by ABE to me in such a way that they appeared to imply a threat. These remarks were made late on Saturday morning or very early on a Saturday afternoon in the first week in June 1948, and were made in the BROTHMAN offices, while BROTHMAN was sitting at this desk and I was sitting in a chair near him.

"I would like to add one more point. After ABE had shown me the summons requesting me to appear before the Grand Jury on the 31st of July 1948, he gave me a typewritten copy of his testimony as he had detailed it to his lawyer. I never had much chance to more than glance at this, and in addition, ABE assured me that it was not complete, as he had left out many things purposely, believing that it would be best for the lawyer not to know about these details.

"Although prior to May of 1946, ABE had known me under the name of FRANK KESSLER, I had given him the name of HARRY GOLD, 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as a person to whom ABE could direct a letter or communicate with me.

NY 100-95068

"Agents BRENNAN and MILLER have exhibited a letter dated in August of 1945, directed to me at the above address and signed by ABRAHAM BROTHMAN. This letter requested that I do some work on the synthesis of methyl methacrylate monomer, which process ABE was working on at that time.

"ABE never did actually know my true name to be HARRY GOLD until I explained the matter to him when I went to work for him in May of 1946. I would like to add that in reference to the statement on Page 20 relative to ABE'S admonition that I remain with him in case we were re-questioned by the F.B.I., that my real reason for staying with A. BROTHMAN and Associates was not this fear of further questioning, but out of loyalty to a foundering firm.

"I have read the above statement consisting of this and 21 typewritten pages and have signed each page because all of the information contained therein is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) "HARRY GOLD  
July 11, 1950  
Phila., Penna.

"Witnessed:  
T. SCOTT MILLER, JR.  
Special Agent, FBI Justice  
7-11-50, Phila., Pa.

RICHARD E. BRENNAN  
Special Agent, FBI  
July 11, 1950, Philadelphia, Pa."

On July 13, 1950 HARRY GOLD furnished the following supplemental signed statement relative to ABRAHAM BROTHMAN testifying before a Federal Grand Jury in New York City in 1947:

NY 100-95068

July 13, 1950  
Philadelphia, Pa.

"I, HARRY GOLD, give the following voluntary statement to T. SCOTT MILLER, Jr., and RICHARD E. BRENNAN, both of whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice. No threats or promises have been made to me, and I have been advised that any statement I make may be used against me in a court of law. I have been advised that I have a right to counsel.

"I would like to relate some events which transpired in relation to ABRAHAM BROTHMAN testifying before a Federal Grand Jury, in New York City, in late June or early July of 1947.

"About a month after Memorial Day of 1947 and on, I believe, a Monday, I had spent the day at one of the technical libraries in New York City. I returned to the BROTHMAN offices in the Chatham-Phenix Bldg. in Long Island City at about 8:00 p.m. Present were, ABE BROTHMAN, OSCAR VAGO, SOL FANSHEL and BOB GERSON.

"ABE appeared to be very agitated and cut me short when I began to tell him of the work I had done at the library. ABE told me that he had received a summons to appear before a Federal Grand Jury in down-town New York. He immediately wanted to know if I had received a summons. I told ABE that I didn't know, but told ABE if I had received one, it would probably be at the PERIERA'S, the home at which I had until recently roomed in Jackson Heights. As it was late in the evening, we decided that I should not go to PEREIRA'S that night, but wait until the following morning.

"Both BROTHMAN and I understood that ABE was being subpoenaed to testify about the matter which had been discussed by ABE and FBI Agents three or four weeks previously.

"ABE at this time was very angry and said that the whole affair was ridiculous, and that a great farce was being perpetrated. He said that he would be no party to any such goings on. He said that instead of taking the stand and trying to lie and squirm his way out of the accusations, he would make a clean breast of the whole matter. ABE said that he would



NY 100-95068

"state the whole story about COLLUSH, HELEN and myself. He also said, 'What the devil, the information was never utilized by the Soviet Union, since they later purchased plants covering the information on Buna-S, synthetic rubber, and Houdry cracking process, and a good deal of it was design work which they themselves could have done.' There was also a statement by ABE to the effect that in any case, the information submitted had all been of ABE'S own design.

"I replied that such a course would be extremely foolhardy, and that ABE should certainly think a great deal more before deciding on such a stand. I did not press this point because of ABE'S extreme agitation, and also because ABE told me that he was not to testify until Thursday of that week. I then left for the BROTHMAN laboratory in Elmhurst.

"Early the next or Tuesday morning, I went out to Jackson Heights, and found out from Mr. PEREIRA that I had not received a summons. Later that morning, on my way to one of the libraries in New York City, I stopped at ABE'S home in Sunnyside, and told him that I had received no summons. I recall that ABE'S reaction was that this was a good omen.

"I spent the day and the evening at the library. On the way out to the laboratory that evening, I stopped by at the office, at about 10:00 p.m. Here I met a very hostile and accusing atmosphere on the part of the entire BROTHMAN staff. These people were: VAGO, FANSHEL and GERSON, and, I believe, MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ. I got the very definite impression from the manner in which I was being glared at, that ABE had convinced everyone that in some manner, I had told such a story to the investigating agents as to completely exonerate myself, and to fix the entire blame on ABE. Further, shortly before I left the office for the lab, BROTHMAN called FANSHEL over to him and they held a whispered conversation, during which time FANSHEL occasionally glanced at me. FANSHEL and BROTHMAN then went downstairs.

"The next evening, probably Wednesday, BROTHMAN, MOSKOWITZ and I had dinner at Topsy's Restaurant on Queens Blvd. At Topsy's, ABE told me about his conversation with the lawyer, TOM, whose last name I cannot recall right now.

NY 100-95068

"At one point during dinner, ABE left MOSKOWITZ and me and went to the men's room. While he was gone, MOSKOWITZ told me, with very evident relief, that during the day, she and GIBBY NEEDLEMAN had finally succeeded in convincing ABE of the foolhardiness of his contemplated course of testifying, to the effect that he gave information to the Soviet Union.

"MOSKOWITZ told me that it had taken a good deal of persuasion on the part of herself and NEEDLEMAN, and finally NEEDLEMAN, thru pure logic, had succeeded in convincing ABE, that to reveal the fact that he knowingly gave information to the Soviet Union, would be exactly what the Federal authorities wanted. MOSKOWITZ told me that NEEDLEMAN had emphasized to ABE that the newspapers and the U. S. Attorney would both succeed in hammering home the fact that information had passed from ABE to the Soviet Union and that ABE'S side of the story would never be brought out, because he would never be given the opportunity to do so.

"Before we went to Topsy's, ABE told me that he had that day received a notice to the effect that he was to testify Friday instead of Thursday.

"On Thursday night, or the night before ABE testified, I again questioned him as to whether he had given up his foolish idea of telling the truth to the Grand Jury, and he assured me that he had.

"I have read the above statement, consisting of this and five other handwritten pages, and am signing each page as all the information contained therein is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) "HARRY GOLD  
July 13, 1950  
Phila., Penna.

"Witnessed:  
T. SCOTT MILLER, Jr.  
F.B.I. Justice  
Phila., Pa. 7-13-50

RICHARD E. BRENNAN  
Special Agent, FBI, Philadelphia, Pa. July 13, 1950."

NY 100-95068

HARRY GOLD can also introduce into evidence a card on which he has written the license number 2N-9088 together with instructions that he was to meet ABE on the north side of 27th Street between 6th and 7th Avenues, nearer 7th Avenue. On this card BROTHMAN'S car is described as a dark gray Pontiac Sedan. There is also a notation on the card in GOLD'S handwriting that GOLD is to bring regards from HELEN and ask BROTHMAN about his wife, NAOMI, and his baby girl.

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY  
c/o MARION TURRILL  
82 MacDougal Street  
New York, New York

Can testify that in 1941, upon instructions from her superior, JACOB GOLOS, she obtained from BROTHMAN his license number which she gave to GOLOS. She can testify that she told BROTHMAN to park his car at a certain place at a pre-arranged time, and that he would be met there by his new contact. Miss BENTLEY does not remember the exact date and place of this meeting, but recalls that it was to take place on 8th or 9th Avenue in the garment district of New York City. Miss BENTLEY will also testify that after giving BROTHMAN these instructions, she never saw him again. She will further testify that GOLOS did not know who was to be sent to contact BROTHMAN and never mentioned whether the meeting took place as arranged.

- P E N D I N G -



NY 100-95068

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

A copy of this report is being sent to Los Angeles, San Francisco and Washington Field Offices in accordance with prior Bureau instructions.

A copy of this report is being sent to Cleveland and Albany Offices inasmuch as it might assist in current investigation in progress in those offices.

A copy of this report is being sent to the Philadelphia Office since HARRY GOLD is the chief witness in this case, and since he was a resident of Philadelphia and is currently incarcerated in that city.

REFERENCE: Bureau teletype, 8/2/50

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, was.  
ESPIONAGE - R  
(Bureau file 100-365040)

DATE: August 15, 1950

Attached herewith are five (5) copies of the Prosecutive Summary Report of SA JOHN M. COLLINS, dated August 15, 1950 at New York, in the above entitled case.

In addition to those witnesses enumerated therein, the stenographers who took GOLD'S and BROTHMAN'S testimony before the 1947 Grand Jury will also be witnesses. However, since this Grand Jury testimony is highly confidential it is not being set out in summary form in this report and attributed to the witnesses who can testify to it.

Encs. (5)

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4-6-87 BY 3042/PWT/CLS

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EX-13

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SAC, NEW YORK

August 21, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, was.  
ESPIONAGE - R

NY File 100-95068

Reference is made to the summary report of Special Agent JOHN M. COLLINS, dated August 15, 1950, at New York City.

A review has been made of the contents of this report and it has been found to be unsatisfactory both from a standpoint of accuracy and completeness.

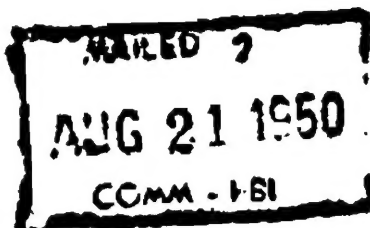
With respect to the testimony of Harry Gold, it is noted that you indicate as an alternative possibility that the information Gold furnished in his statements might be produced through Special Agents Miller and Brennan of your office. In this connection, it is noted from a review of the indictment that Harry Gold, although named as a co-conspirator, is not charged as a defendant. This latter fact, as you are aware, will place him in a position of a Government witness rather than a defendant and thus preclude the possibility of agents' testimony to produce statements executed by him.

It would also appear from a review of the indictment that the entire crux of the charge is that Abraham Brothman and Harry Gold conspired and agreed upon fictitious explanations of their associations with each other and "divers other persons." In view thereof this summary report should contain as witnesses the names of various agents who interviewed and took any signed statements from Brothman who is a defendant named in this indictment. This testimony is considered pertinent, particularly insofar as it relates to the statements made by Brothman on May 29, 1947, wherein the so-called fictitious explanations as to his association with Gold were first given. These same fictitious explanations as to their associations were subsequently made before the Federal Grand Jury in New York City on July 22, 1947. It is also considered pertinent to the prosecution of this case that Agent testimony be set forth relative to Brothman's admission on June 17, 1950, as to his having discussed with Gold his interview by the FBI on May 29, 1947, prior to the time that Gold was interviewed. Similarly, his denial on June 17, 1950, as to the exact manner in which he first met Gold, as indicated by Gold and corroborated by Bentley, is considered of importance in the prosecution of this case.

Enclosure

100-365040

EFE:ho



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Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Handwritten signatures and initials: "AB", "C. H. H.", and other marks.



Inasmuch as Miriam Moskowitz is a defendant charged in this indictment, the substance of her statements to Agents should be set forth under the names of the various Agents who participated in the interviews with her.

While it is noted in your communication of August 15, 1950, to which copies of the prosecutive summary were attached, that the Grand Jury testimony of Brothman before the 1947 Grand Jury was not being set forth in view of its confidential nature, it is believed that you should, however, ascertain the identities and addresses of the Grand Jury stenographers and set out these names as witnesses in your prosecutive summary. It will not be necessary to set forth in detail the testimony given by Brothman before this Grand Jury, but to merely indicate that they will be in a position to produce under a subpoena duces tecum their notes and the transcript of the testimony given by Brothman before this Grand Jury.

You are, of course, aware that in this prosecution the uncorroborated testimony of Harry Gold will not be sufficient unless at least certain phases of his testimony are corroborated through other witnesses. The testimony of Elizabeth Bentley, of course, will corroborate that portion of his testimony pertaining to the arrangements for the original meeting between Brothman and Gold. It is considered advisable that your prosecutive summary should likewise contain the information as to Brothman's purchase of his Pontiac automobile from the Jericho Pontiac, Inc., Floral Park, New York, if this company's records concerning this transaction are still available. This testimony should, of course, be attributed to an official or representative of the above Pontiac Company who would be in a position to produce the available records under a subpoena duces tecum.

You were requested in my letter of July 25, 1950, to reinterview Oscar J. Vago, Sol Fanshel, and Bob Gerson, who were alleged by Gold to have been present in the offices of A. Brothman and Associates at the time Brothman made the statement with respect to his intention to testify to the truth before the Federal Grand Jury. In the event these interviews have developed any corroboration of Gold's statement and allegations along this line, such individuals should also be set forth as witnesses to testify in this case in order to corroborate Gold's testimony.

In view of the above, I am returning herewith four of the five copies of the Summary Report of Agent Collins as submitted to the Bureau, and it is requested that immediate attention be given to the revision of same along the lines suggested in this letter. The original of this report is being retained at the Bureau.

It is essential that greater care be exercised in the preparation and supervision of summary reports in order that the reports accurately and completely set forth all available facts which will be of assistance in the prosecution of the case.